

# 每月天氣摘要 二零一九年十一月

## Monthly Weather Summary November 2019



### 目錄

	<u>頁</u>
1. 二零一九年十一月天氣回顧	1
2. 二零一九年十一月影響北太平洋西部和南海的熱帶氣旋	6
3. 二零一九年十一月每日天氣圖	10
4. 二零一九年十一月氣象觀測資料	25

### Contents

	<u>Page</u>
1. Weather Review of November 2019	2
2. Tropical Cyclones over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in November 2019	7
3. Daily Weather Maps for November 2019	10
4. Meteorological Observations for November 2019	25

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## 1. 二零一九年十一月天氣回顧

由於本月華南大部分時間受乾燥的東北季候風所支配，二零一九年十一月本港持續陽光充沛及雨量稀少。全月總日照為 263.0 小時，較其正常值 180.1 小時多約百分之 46，是有記錄以來十一月的第四高。本月只錄得微量雨量，是自一八八四年有記錄以來其中一個最少雨的十一月。然而今年截至十一月的累積雨量為 2382.7 毫米，稍多於同期正常值 2371.7 毫米。二零一九年十一月亦遠較正常溫暖，本月平均最高氣溫 26.1 度，較正常值 24.1 度高 2.0 度，是有記錄以來十一月的其中一個第二高。本月平均氣溫 23.0 度，較正常值 21.8 度高 1.2 度，是有記錄以來十一月的其中一個第六高。此外，二零一九年九月至十一月本港秋季平均氣溫高達 26.1 度，較正常值 25.0 度高 1.1 度，是有記錄以來其中一個最暖的秋季。

受乾燥的東北季候風所支配，十一月一日至十一日本港天晴乾燥。在陽光充沛的情況下，十一月一日天文台氣溫上升至全月最高的 29.3 度。隨著東北季候風緩和，十一月十二日大致多雲及短暫時間有陽光。十一月十三日一道冷鋒在華南北部形成並於當晚橫過沿岸地區，與該冷鋒相關的東北季候風於十一月十四日至十七日為本港帶來普遍晴朗及稍涼的天氣。

與此同時，另一道冷鋒於十一月十七日在華中形成並逐漸向南移動，於十一月十八日晚上橫過華南沿岸。除部分地區有煙霞外，十一月十八日本港繼續天晴乾燥。在冷鋒隨後的東北季候風影響下，本港隨後四天早上較涼，最低氣溫均在 20 度以下。隨著東北季候風緩和，十一月二十三日及二十四日本港氣溫逐漸回升。

隨著東北季候風增強，十一月二十五日本港風勢頗大。本港在十一月二十六日經歷了多雲的天氣後，翌日再度轉晴。一股東北季候風的補充於十一月二十八日抵達華南沿岸，十一月二十八日至三十日本港天晴及乾燥，早上天氣清涼。十一月二十九日早上天文台錄得全月最低氣溫 17.0 度。

本月有六個熱帶氣旋影響南海及北太平洋西部。

本月沒有航機因惡劣天氣須轉飛其他地方。表 1.1 載列本月發出及取消各種警告/信號的詳情。

## 1. The Weather of November 2019

With the dominance of dry northeast monsoon over southern China for most of the time in the month, November 2019 was marked by prolonged dry and sunny weather in Hong Kong. The monthly total sunshine duration amounted to 263.0 hours, 46 percent above the normal of 180.1 hours and the fourth highest on record for November. Only traces of rainfall were recorded in the month, making it one of the driest Novembers since records began in 1884. However, the accumulated rainfall this year up to November was 2382.7 millimetres, slightly more than the normal figure of 2371.7 millimetres for the same period. November 2019 was also much warmer than usual. The monthly mean maximum temperature was 26.1 degrees, 2.0 degrees above the normal figure of 24.1 degrees and one of the second highest on record for November. The monthly mean temperature of 23.0 degrees was 1.2 degrees above the normal figure of 21.8 degrees and one of the sixth highest on record for November. Moreover, the autumn mean temperature in Hong Kong for the period from September to November 2019 reached 26.1 degrees and was 1.1 degrees above the normal of 25.0 degrees, making it one of the warmest autumns on record.

Under the prevalence of the dry northeast monsoon, the weather in Hong Kong was fine and dry on 1 – 11 November. With plenty of sunshine, the maximum temperature at the Observatory rose to 29.3 degrees on 1 November, the highest of the month. Following the moderation of the northeast monsoon, it was mainly cloudy with sunny intervals on 12 November. A cold front formed over the northern part of southern China on 13 November and moved across the coastal areas that night. The associated northeast monsoon brought generally fine and slightly cooler weather to Hong Kong on 14 – 17 November.

Meanwhile, another cold front formed over central China edging southwards gradually on 17 November and moved across the south China coast on the night of 18 November. Locally, apart from some haze, the weather in Hong Kong remained fine and dry on 18 November. The northeast monsoon behind the cold front brought cooler mornings to the territory with the minimum temperatures staying below 20 degrees in the next four days. As the northeast monsoon weakened, local temperature recovered gradually on 23 and 24 November.

The strengthening of the northeast monsoon brought windy weather to Hong Kong on 25 November. After a cloudy day on 26 November, the weather turned fine again on the next day. With the replenishment of the northeast monsoon reaching the south China coast on 28 November, it was fine and dry with cool mornings in Hong Kong on 28 – 30 November. The lowest temperature of the month, 17.0 degrees, was recorded on the morning of 29 November.

Six tropical cyclones occurred over the South China Sea and the western North Pacific in

the month.

During the month, no aircraft was diverted due to adverse weather. Details of the issuance and cancellation of various warnings/signals in the month are summarized in Table 1.1.

表 1.1 二零一九年十一月發出的警告及信號  
**Table 1.1 Warnings and Signals issued in November 2019**

強烈季候風信號

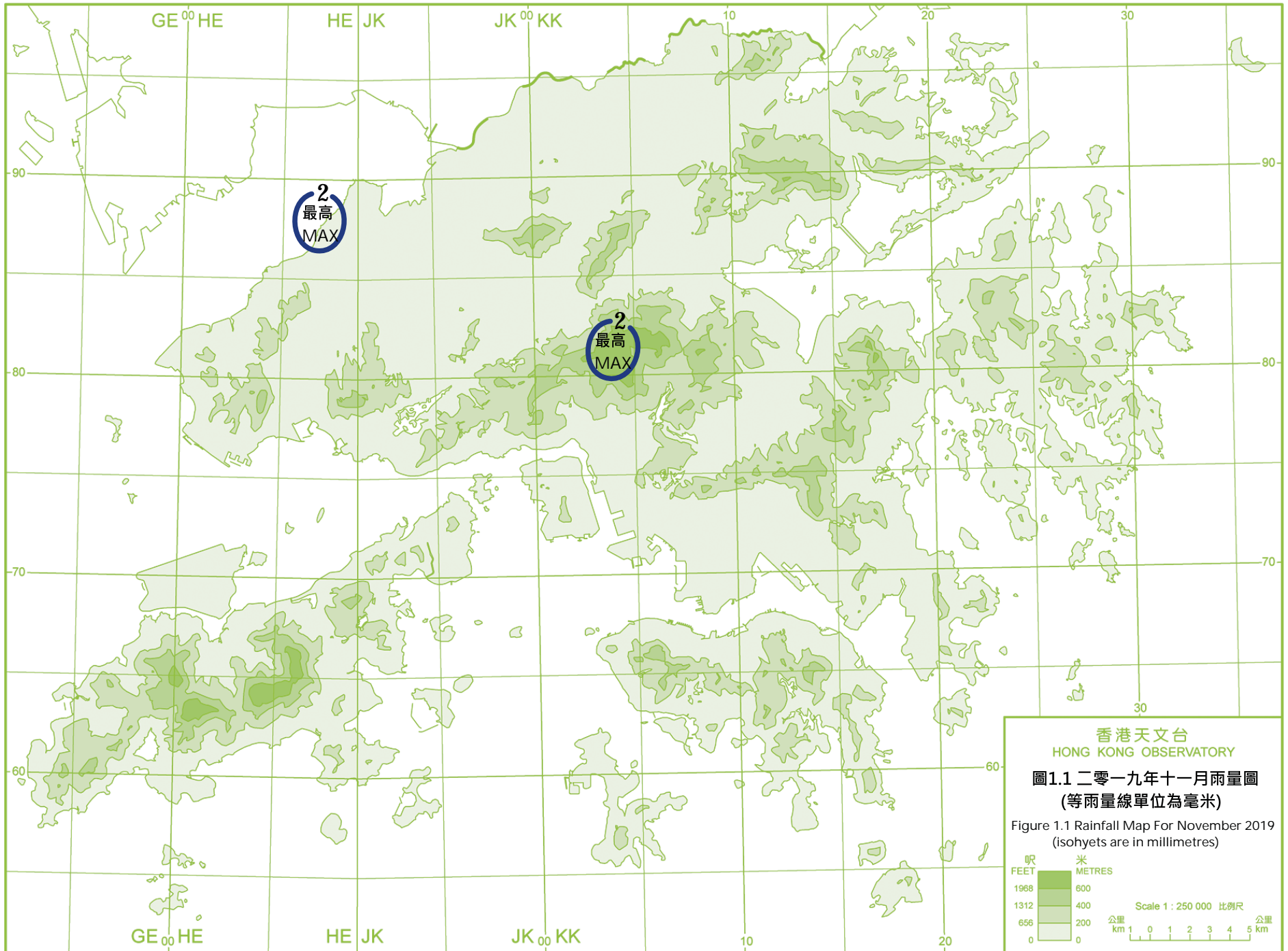
Strong Monsoon Signal

開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
25/11	1130	27/11	0745

火災危險警告

Fire Danger Warnings

顏色 Colour	開始時間 Beginning Time		終結時間 Ending Time	
	日/月 day/month	時 hour	日/月 day/month	時 hour
黃色 Yellow	3/11	0600	3/11	1930
紅色 Red	4/11	0600	4/11	2200
紅色 Red	5/11	0730	5/11	2145
紅色 Red	7/11	0600	9/11	1930
黃色 Yellow	10/11	0600	10/11	1900
黃色 Yellow	17/11	0600	17/11	1800
紅色 Red	19/11	0600	19/11	1800
紅色 Red	21/11	1350	21/11	1945
紅色 Red	22/11	0645	22/11	1945
黃色 Yellow	24/11	0600	24/11	1800
紅色 Red	28/11	0600	29/11	1900
黃色 Yellow	30/11	0600	30/11	1845



## 2. 二零一九年十一月熱帶氣旋概述

二零一九年十一月在北太平洋西部及南海區域出現了六個熱帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓夏浪於十一月二日晚上在關島以東約 1390 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向西北移動並逐漸增強。夏浪於十一月五日增強為超強颱風並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 250 公里。隨後三日夏浪逐漸轉向北至東北移動並減弱，最後於十一月九日在海上演變為一股溫帶氣旋。

熱帶低氣壓娜基莉於十一月五日下午在南海之東北偏北約 370 公里的南海南部上形成，初時移動緩慢，在南海南部徘徊。娜基莉於十一月七日早上增強為強烈熱帶風暴，翌日下午達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 110 公里。隨後娜基莉向西移向越南中部。最後娜基莉於十一月十一日在越南中部減弱為低壓區。

根據報章報導，娜基莉吹襲越南期間共造成最少兩人死亡。

熱帶低氣壓風神於十一月十一日晚上在關島以東約 2220 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，大致向西至西北偏西移動並逐漸增強。風神於十一月十五日早上增強為颱風並開始向東北轉向。風神於當晚進一步增強為強颱風並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 165 公里。風神於十一月十七日再轉向東南移動，並迅速減弱，當晚在海上減弱為低壓區。

熱帶低氣壓海鷗於十一月十三日早上在馬尼拉之東南偏東約 890 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，初時大致向西北至西北偏北移向呂宋以東海域。海鷗於十一月十五至十六日移速減慢，並在呂宋以東海域徘徊。海鷗於十一月十七日清晨增強為熱帶風暴，並大致向西北移向呂宋海峽一帶。海鷗於十一月十九日早上進一步增強為颱風，並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 120 公里。海鷗翌日轉向西南偏南方向移動並登陸呂宋北部。海鷗登陸後迅速減弱，最後於十一月二十日下午在呂宋減弱為低壓區。

熱帶低氣壓鳳凰於十一月二十日在馬尼拉之東北偏東約 760 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，移向台灣以東海域並逐漸增強。鳳凰於十一月二十一日增強為強烈熱帶風暴，並達到其最高強度，中心附近最高持續風速估計為每小時 110 公里。隨後鳳凰迅速減弱，最後於十一月二十三日凌晨在台灣以東海域減弱為低壓區。

熱帶低氣壓北冕於十一月二十六日清晨在關島之東南偏東約 830 公里的北太平洋西部上形成，向西北偏西方向移動並逐漸增強。北冕於十一月二十九日增強為颱風，移向菲律賓以東海域。



## 2. Overview of Tropical Cyclones in November 2019

Six tropical cyclones occurred over the western North Pacific and the South China Sea in November 2019.

Halong formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 1 390 km east of Guam on the night of 2 November. It tracked northwestwards and intensified gradually. Halong developed into a super typhoon on 5 November and reached its peak intensity with an estimated sustained wind of 250 km/h near its centre. Halong then turned to move north to northeastwards gradually and weakened in the following three days. It finally evolved into an extratropical cyclone over the seas on 9 November.

Nakri formed as a tropical depression over the southern part of the South China Sea about 370 km north-northeast of Nansha on the afternoon of 5 November. It moved slowly at first and lingered over the southern part of the South China Sea. Nakri developed into a severe tropical storm on the morning of 7 November and reached its peak intensity on the afternoon of 8 November with an estimated sustained wind of 110 km/h near its centre. Nakri turned to move west towards the central part of Vietnam and finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over the central part of Vietnam on 11 November.

According to press reports, Nakri brought at least two deaths during its passage to Vietnam.

Fengshen formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 2 220 km east of Guam on the night of 11 November. It generally moved west to west-northwest and intensified gradually. Fengshen intensified into a typhoon on the morning of 15 November and started to turn northeastwards. It further intensified into a severe typhoon that night and reached its peak intensity with an estimated sustained wind of 165 km/h near its centre. Fengshen turned to move southeast on 17 November and weakened rapidly. It degenerated into an area of low pressure over sea areas that night.

Kalmaegi formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 890 km east-southeast of Manila on the morning of 13 November. It generally move northwest to north-northwest towards the seas east of Luzon at first. Kalmaegi slowed down on 15 and 16 November, and lingered over the seas east of Luzon. It intensified into a tropical storm on the small hours of 17 November and tracked generally northwest towards the vicinity of Luzon Strait. Kalmaegi further intensified into a typhoon on the morning of 19 November and reached its peak intensity with an estimated sustained wind of 120 km/h near its centre. Kalmaegi turned to move south-southwest and made landfall over the northern part of Luzon the next day. Kalmaegi weakened rapidly after landfall and finally degenerated into an area

of low pressure over Luzon on the afternoon of 20 November.

Fung-wong formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 760 km east-northeast of Manila on 20 November. It moved towards the seas east of Taiwan and intensified gradually. Fung-wong developed into a severe tropical storm on 21 November and reached its peak intensity with an estimated maximum sustained wind of 110 km/h near its centre. Fung-wong weakened rapidly afterwards and finally degenerated into an area of low pressure over the sea areas east of Taiwan on the small hours of 23 November.

Kammuri formed as a tropical depression over the western North Pacific about 830 km east-southeast of Guam on the early morning of 26 November. It move west-northwest and intensified gradually. Kammuri developed into a typhoon on 29 November and moved towards the sea areas east of the Philippines.

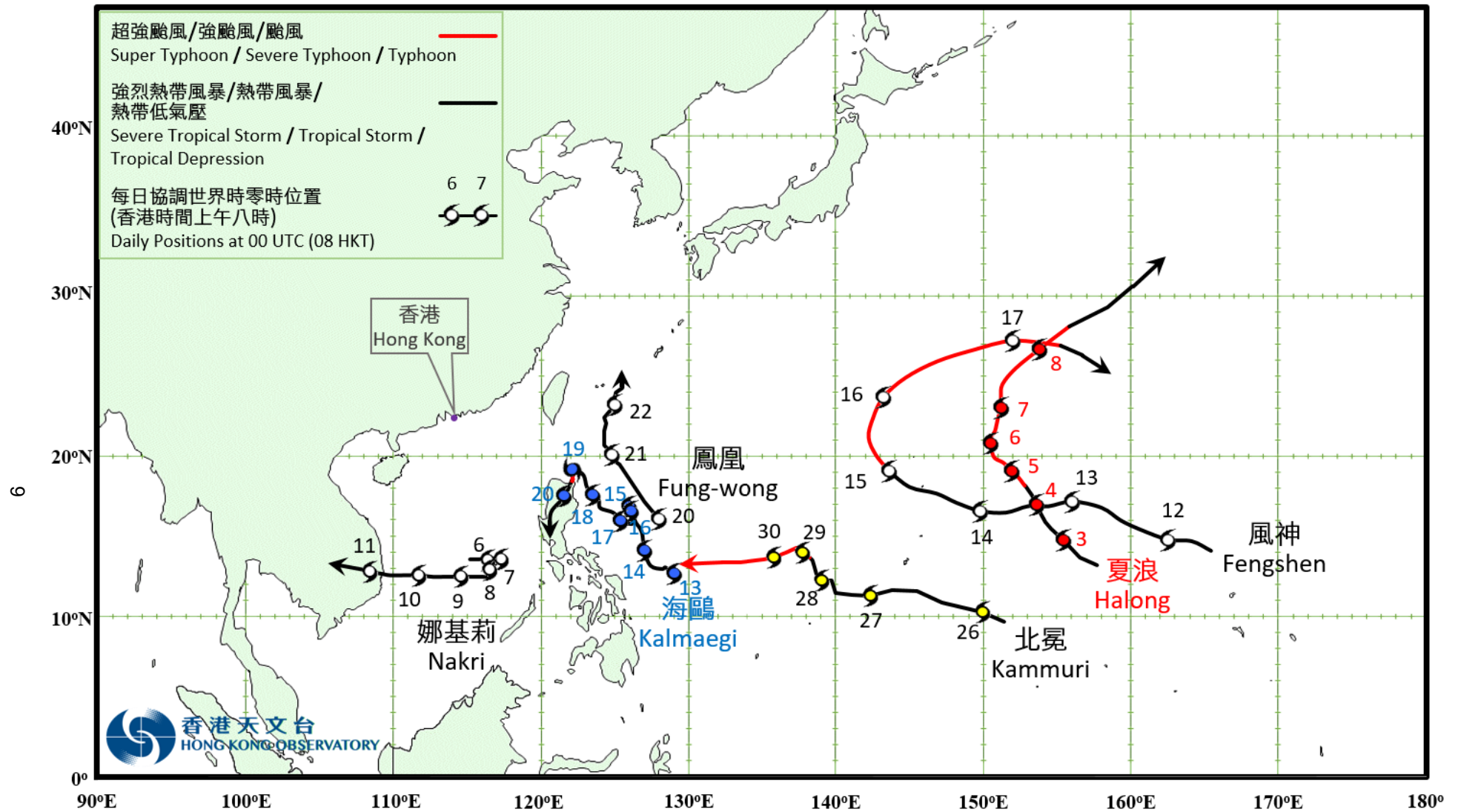
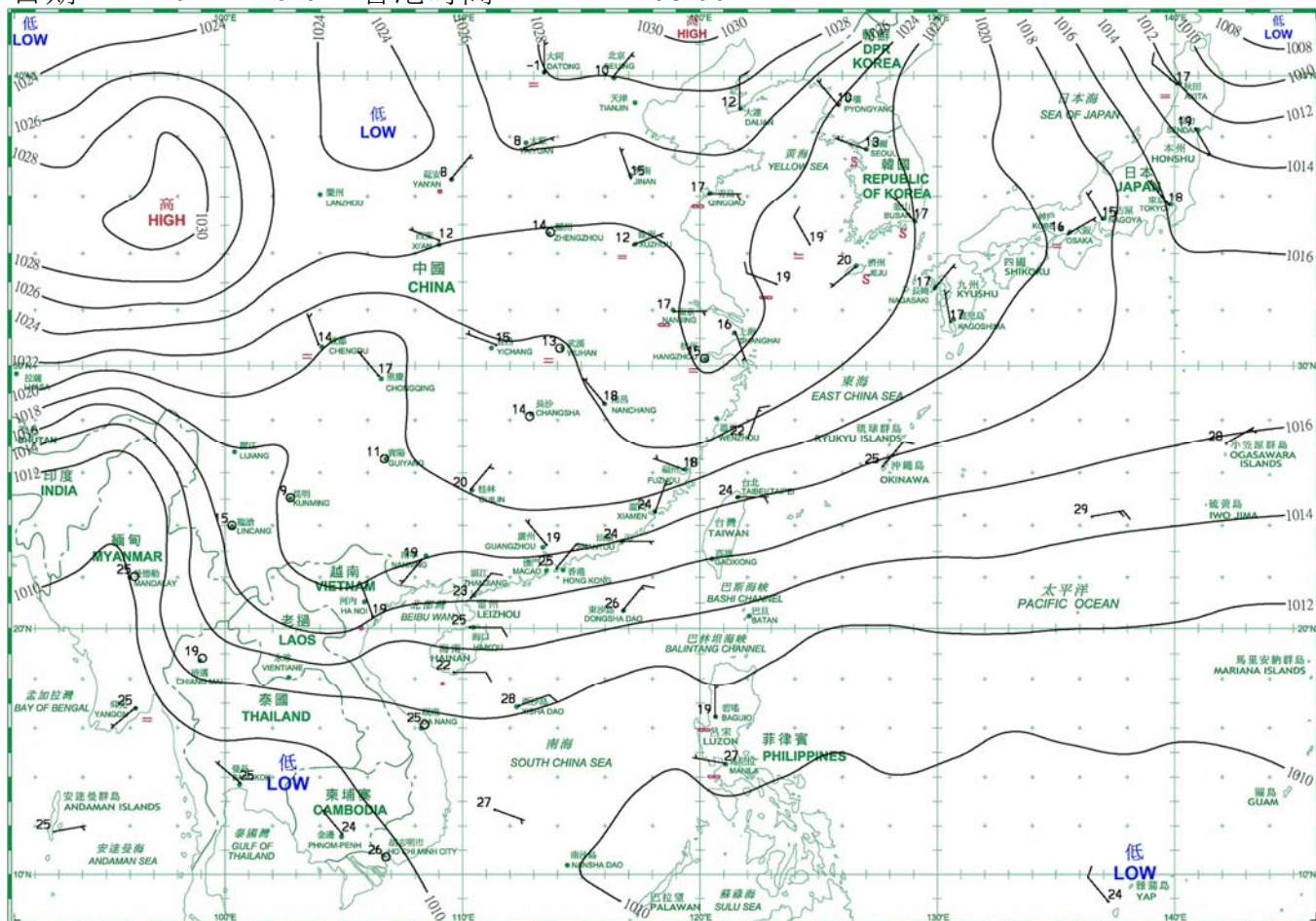


圖 2.1 二零一九年十一月的熱帶氣旋路徑圖

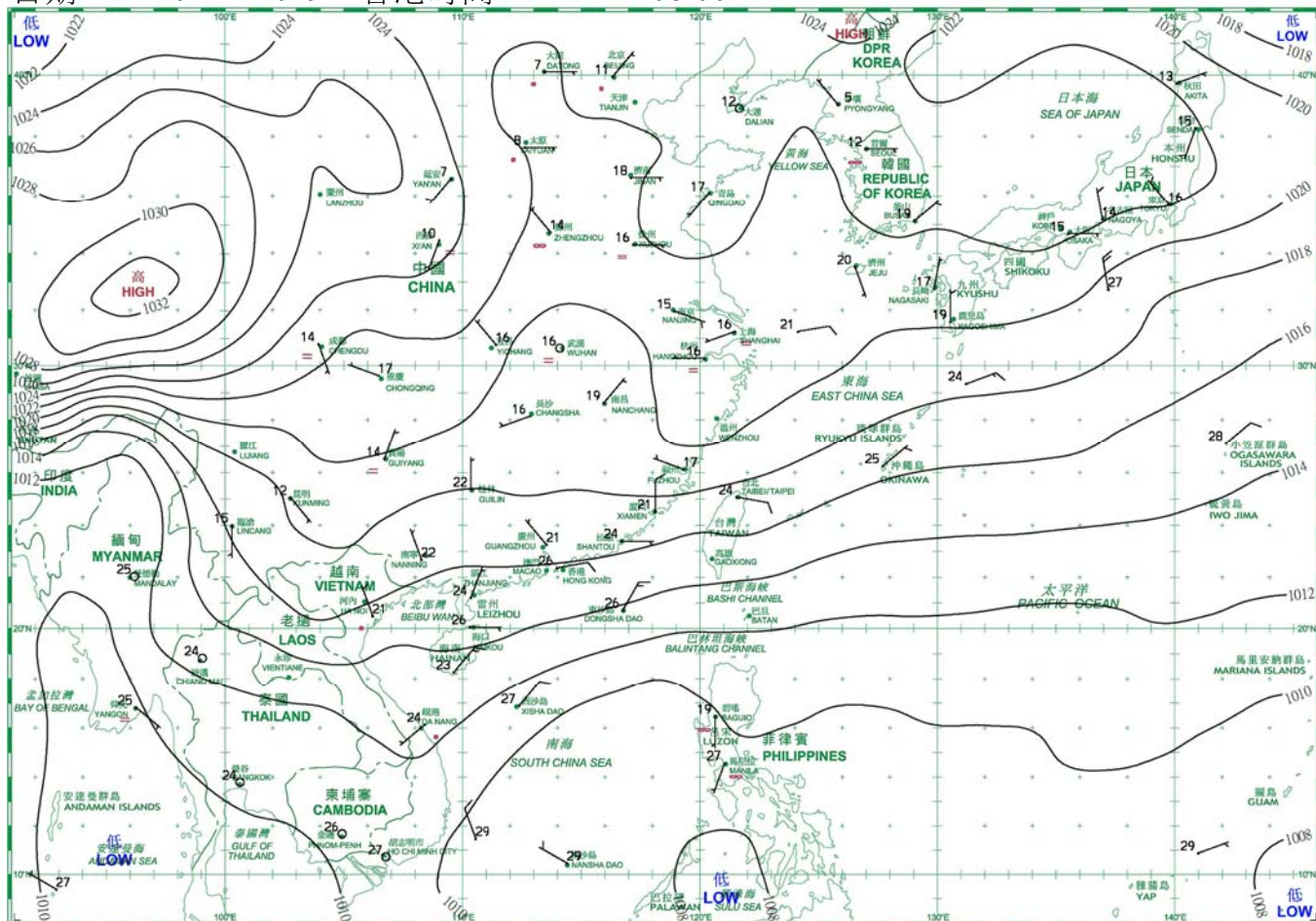
Fig. 2.1 Tracks of tropical cyclones in November 2019

### 3. 二零一九年十一月每日天氣圖 Daily Weather Maps for November 2019

日期/Date: 01.11.2019 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

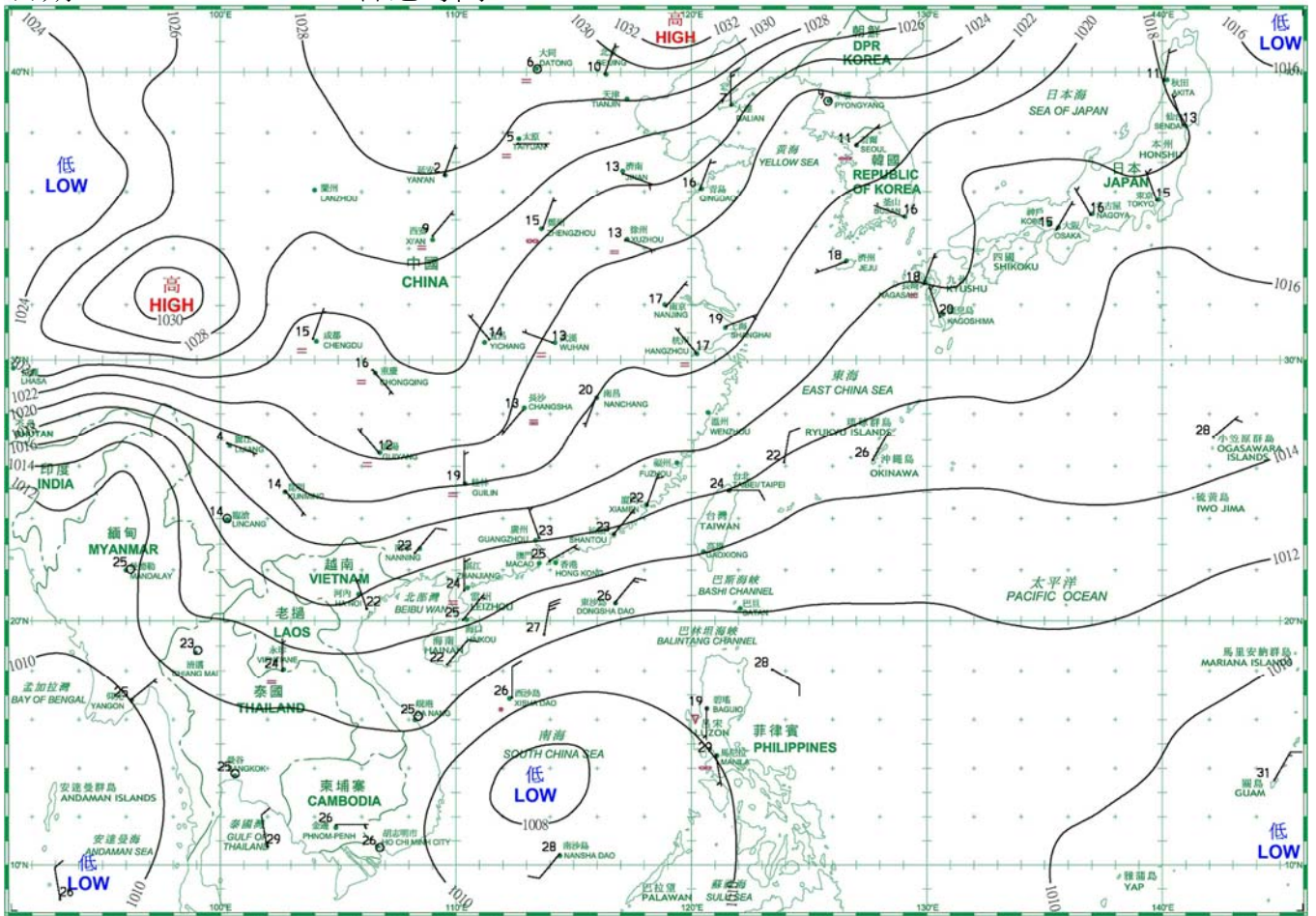


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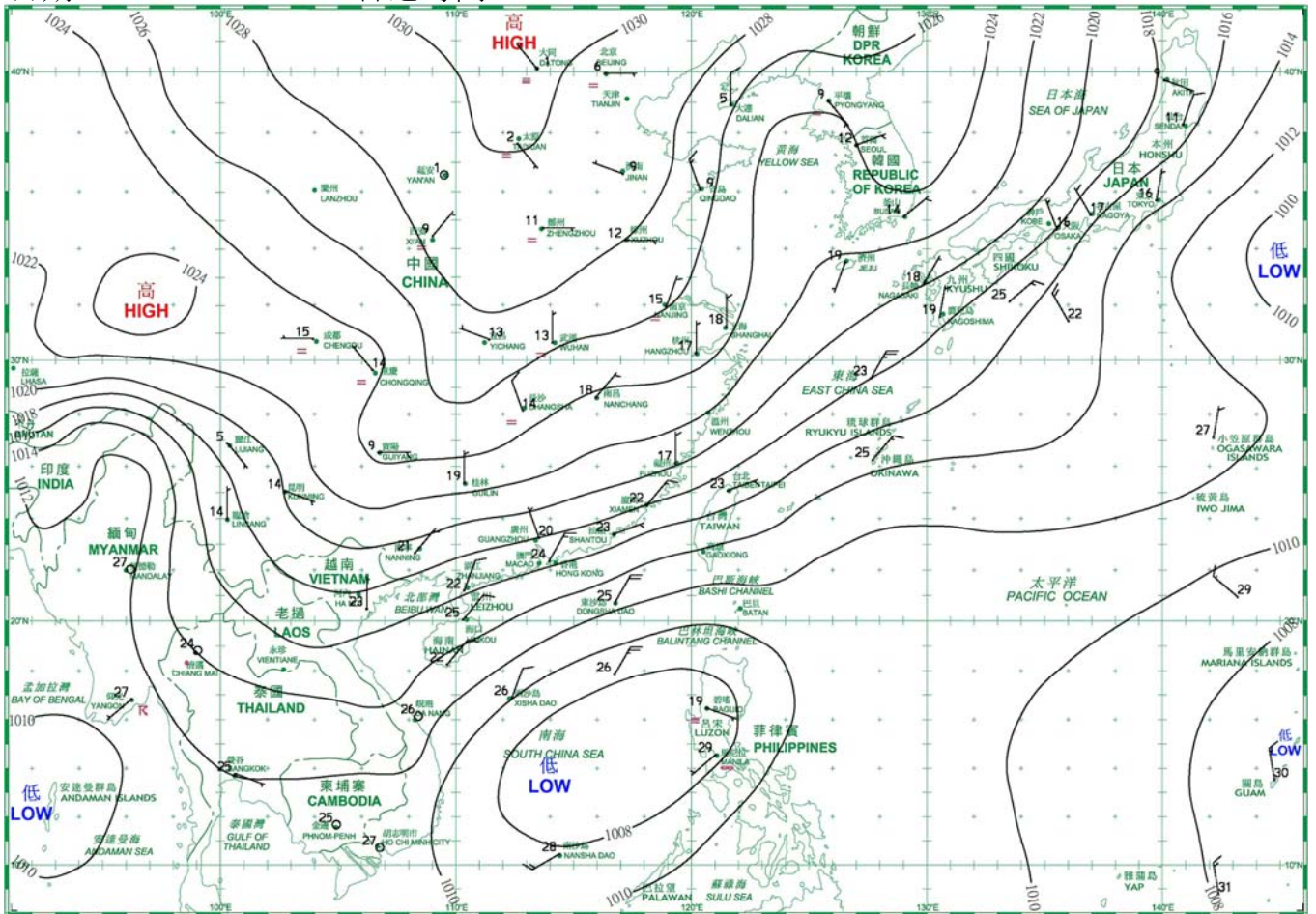


- 等壓線 Isobar(hPa)
- 暖鋒 Warm Front
- 靜止鋒 Stationary Front
- 消散中的冷鋒 Dissipating Cold Front
- 冷鋒 Cold Front
- 錮囚鋒 Occlusion
- 槽軸 (線) Axis of Trough
- 熱帶氣旋中心 Centre of Tropical Cyclone

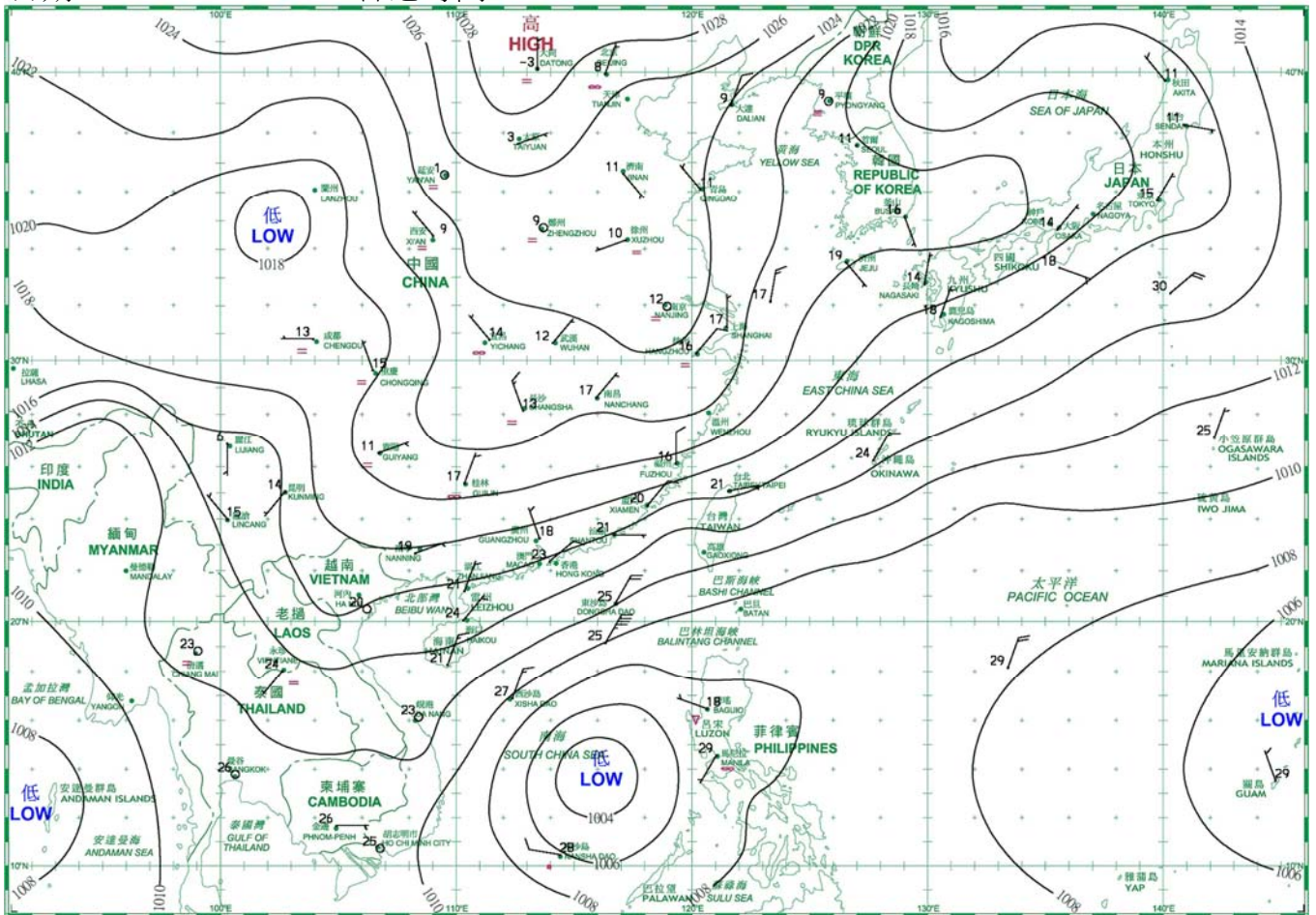
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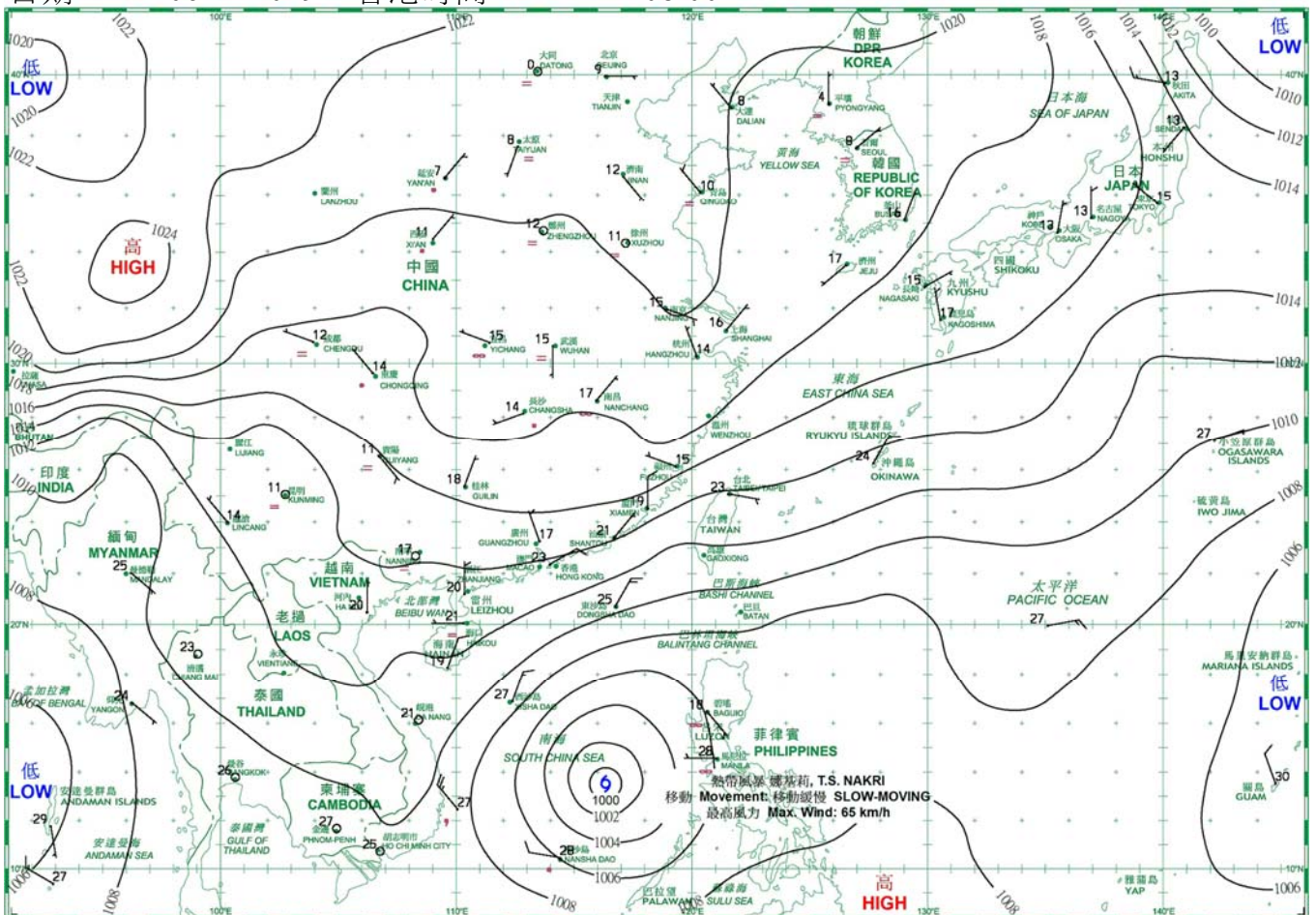
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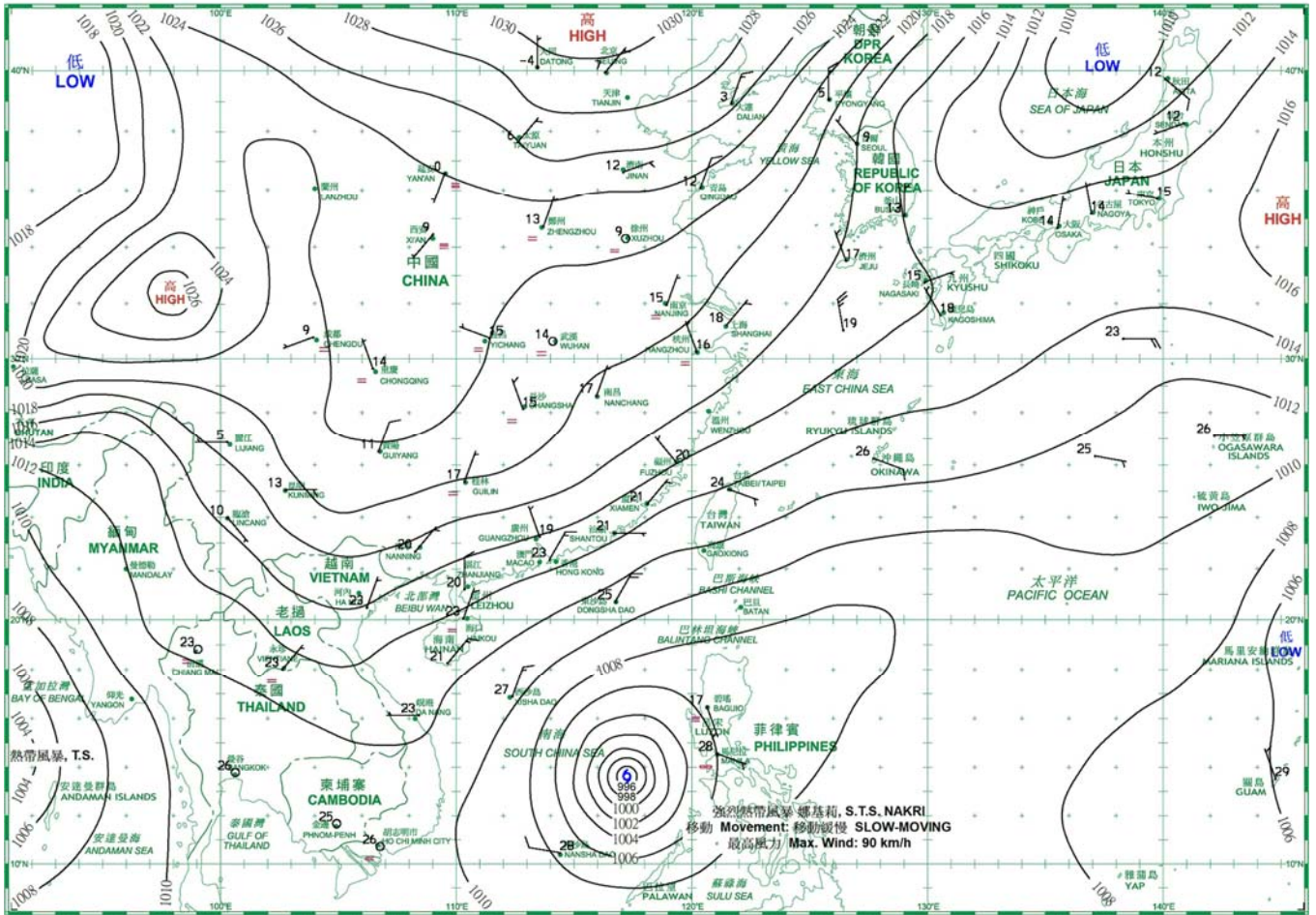
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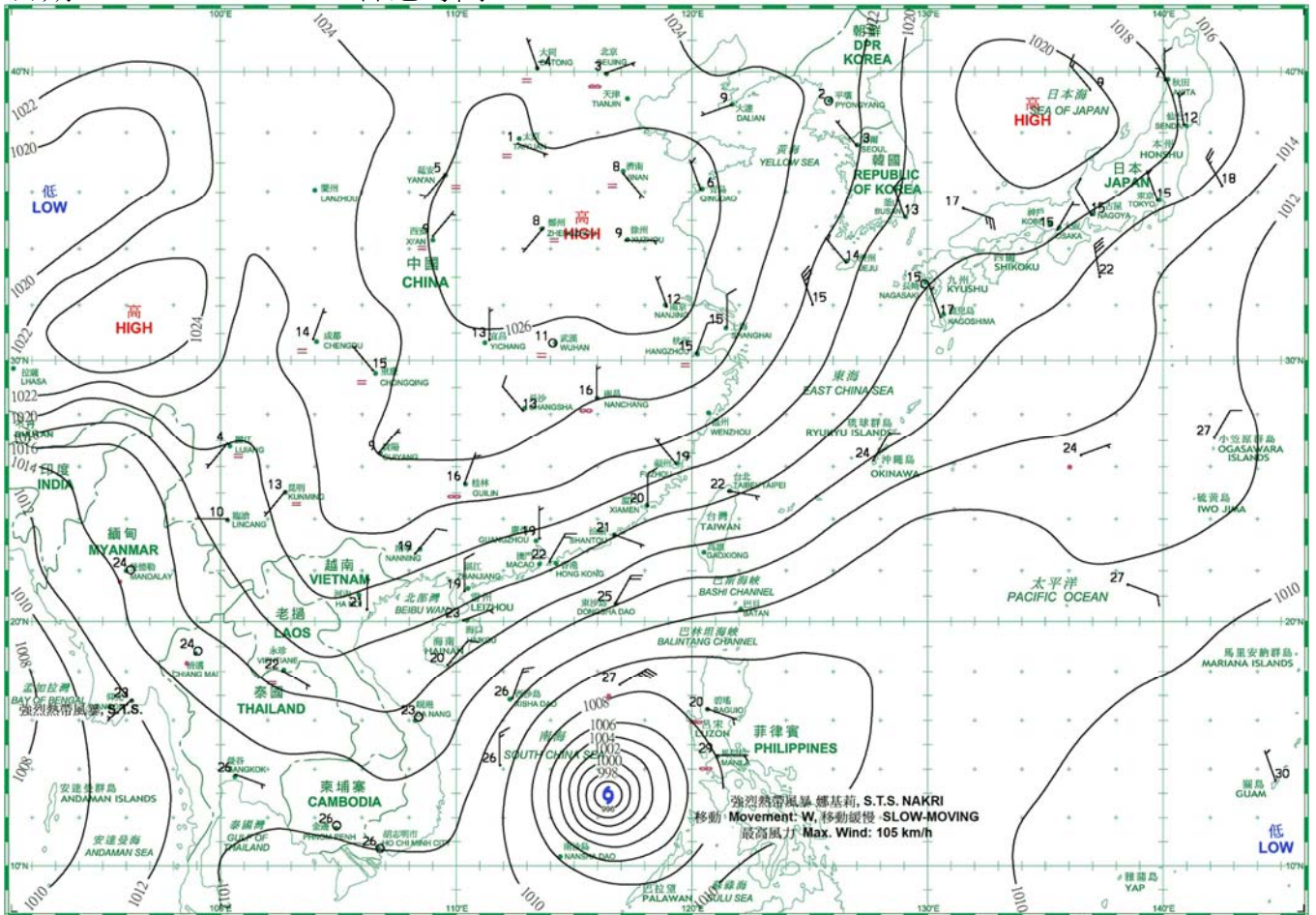
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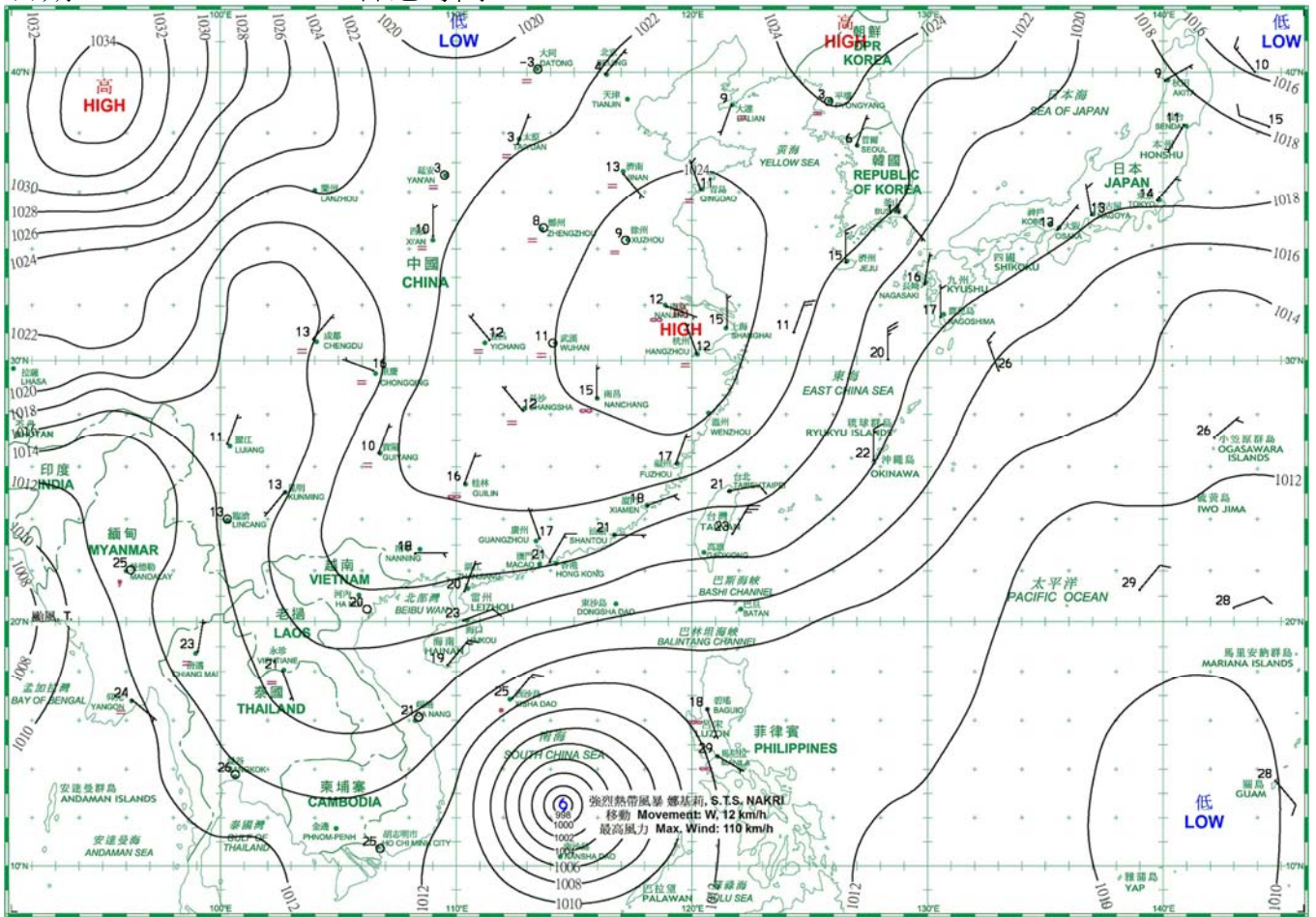
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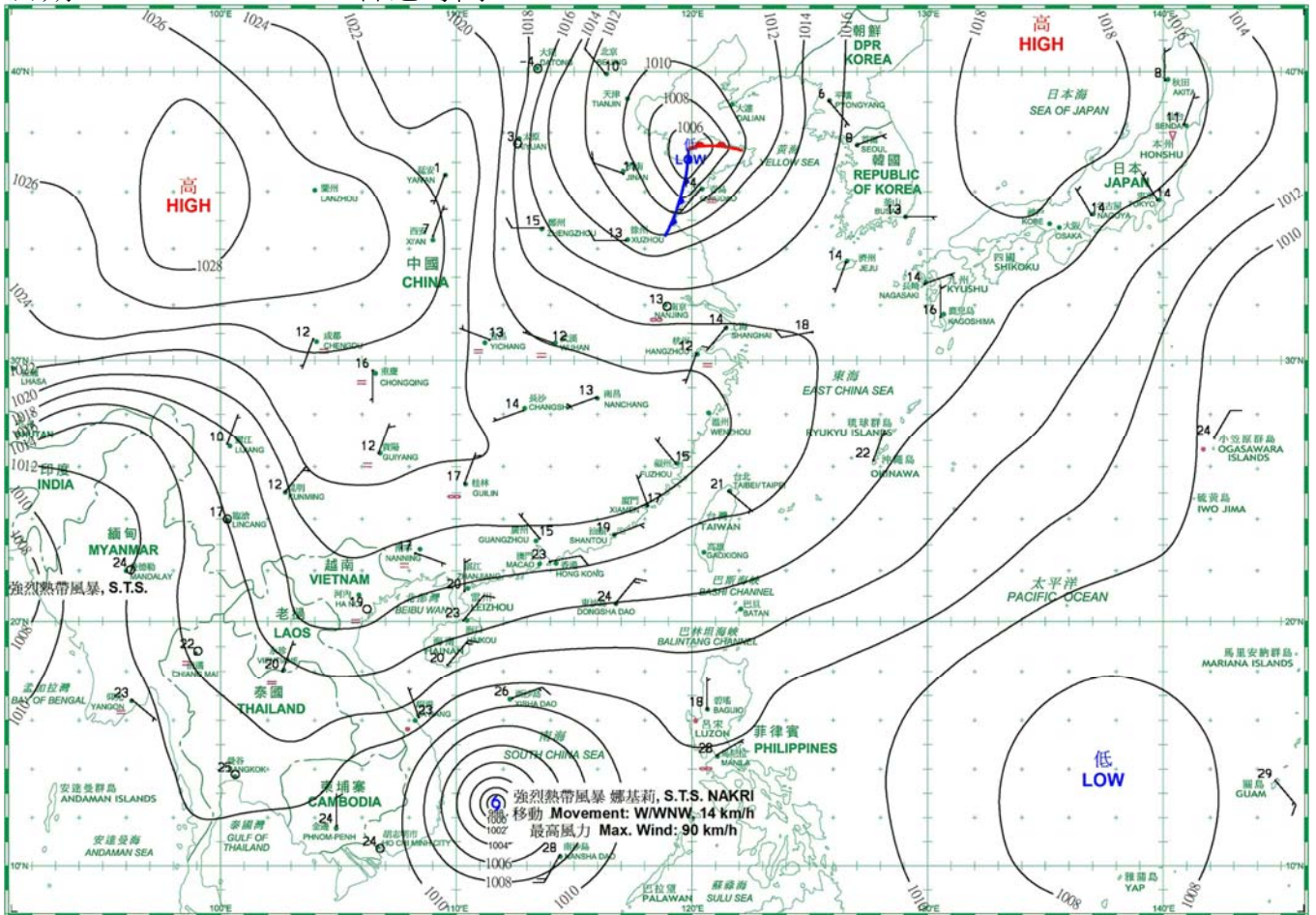
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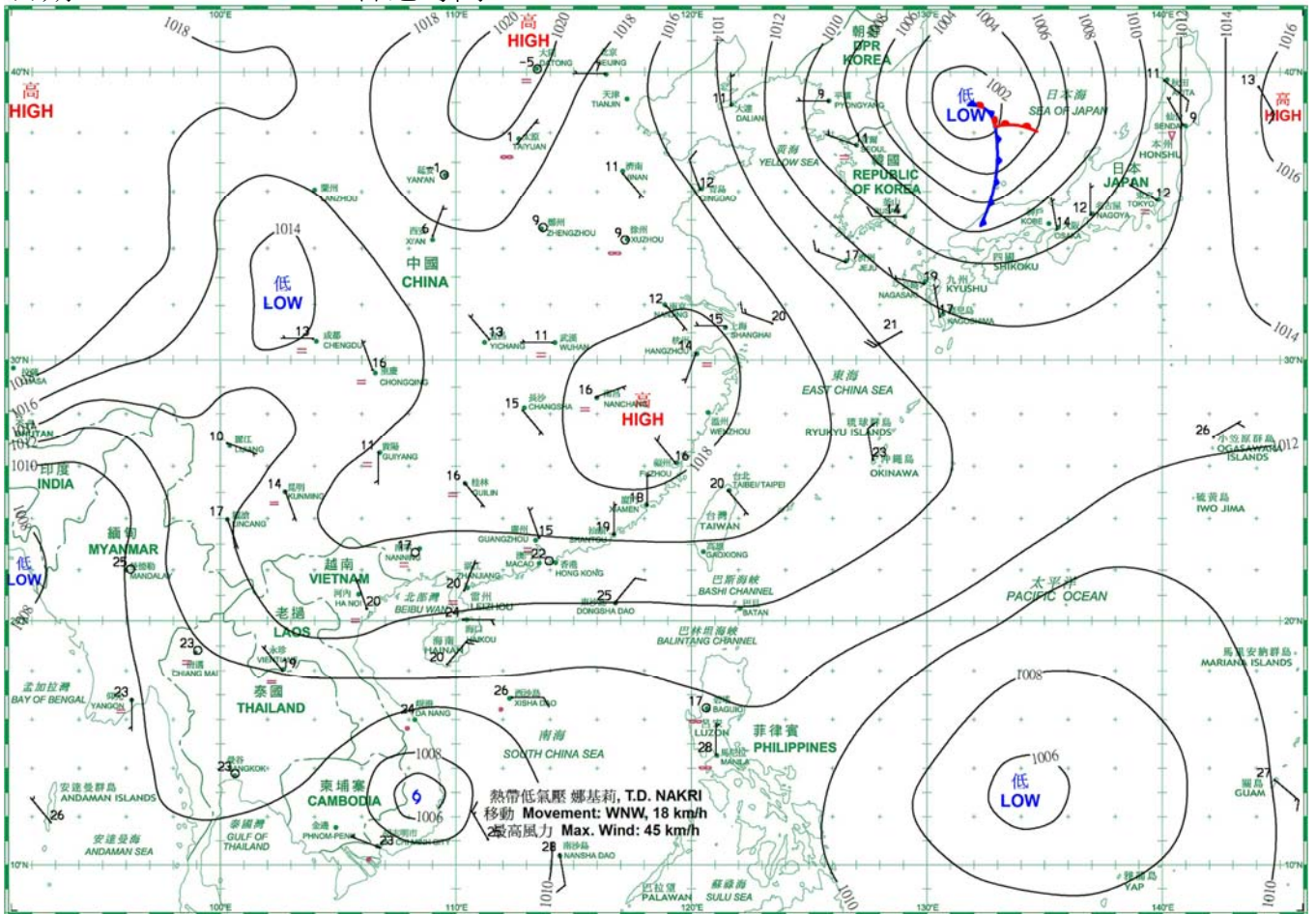


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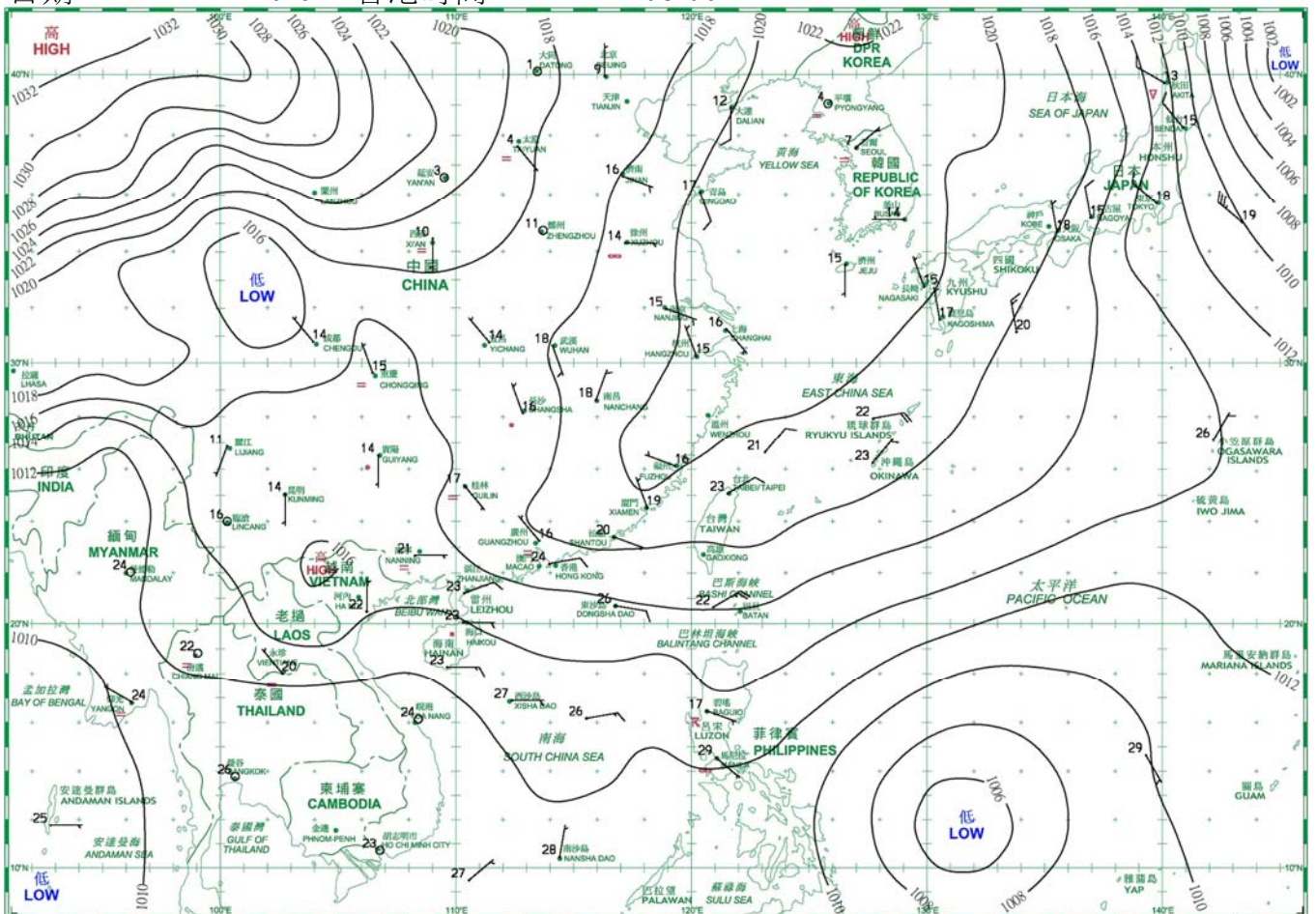




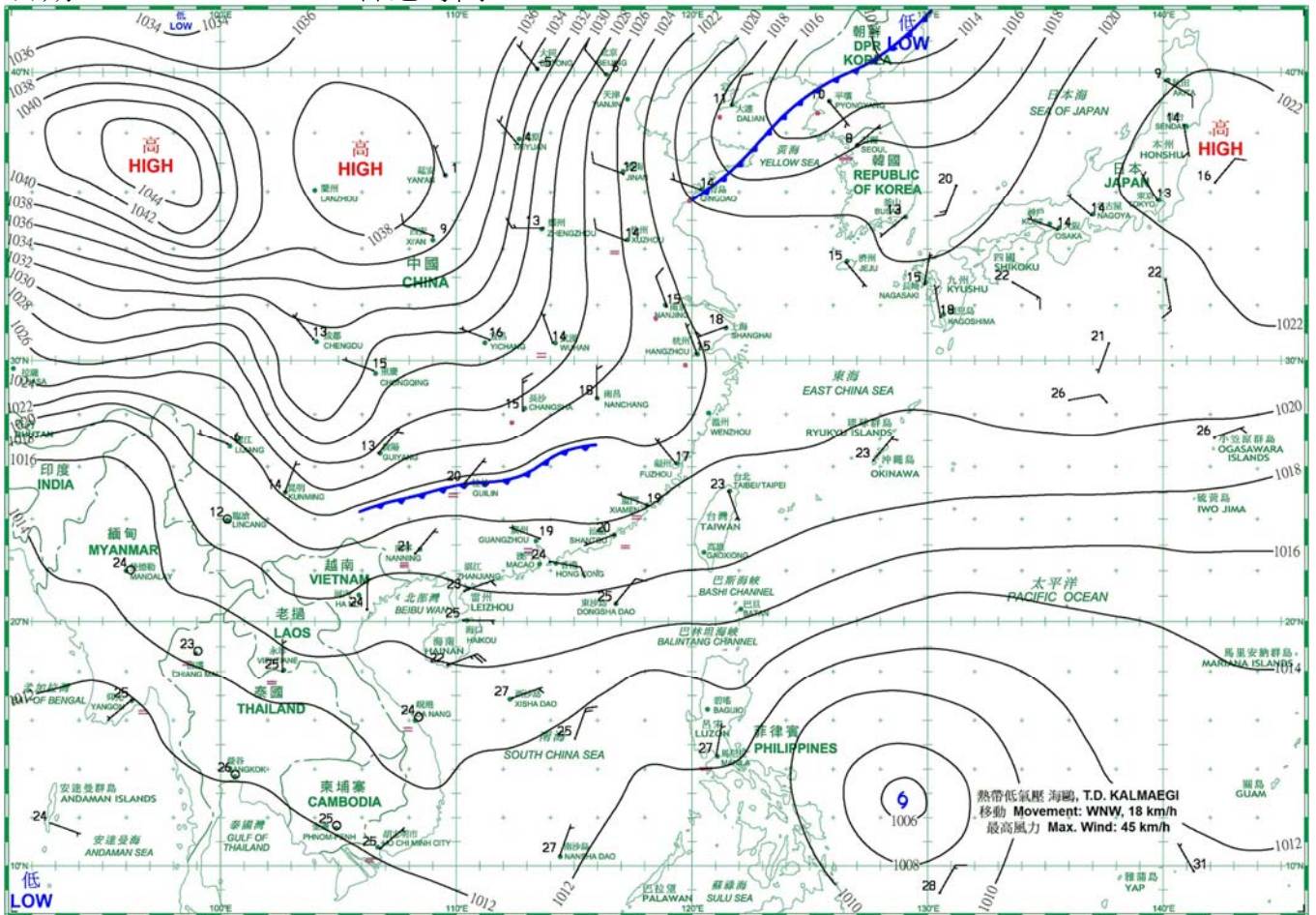
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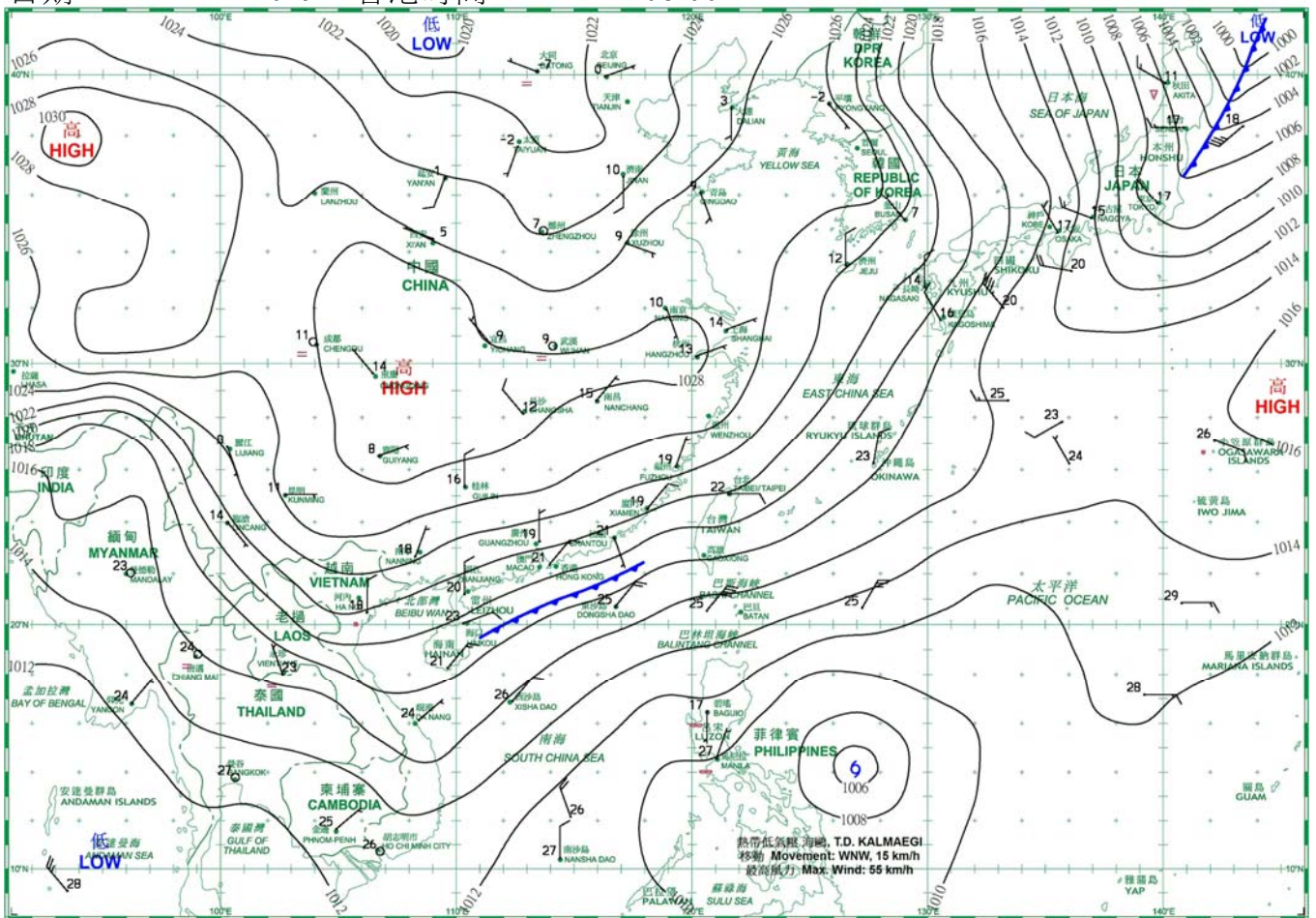
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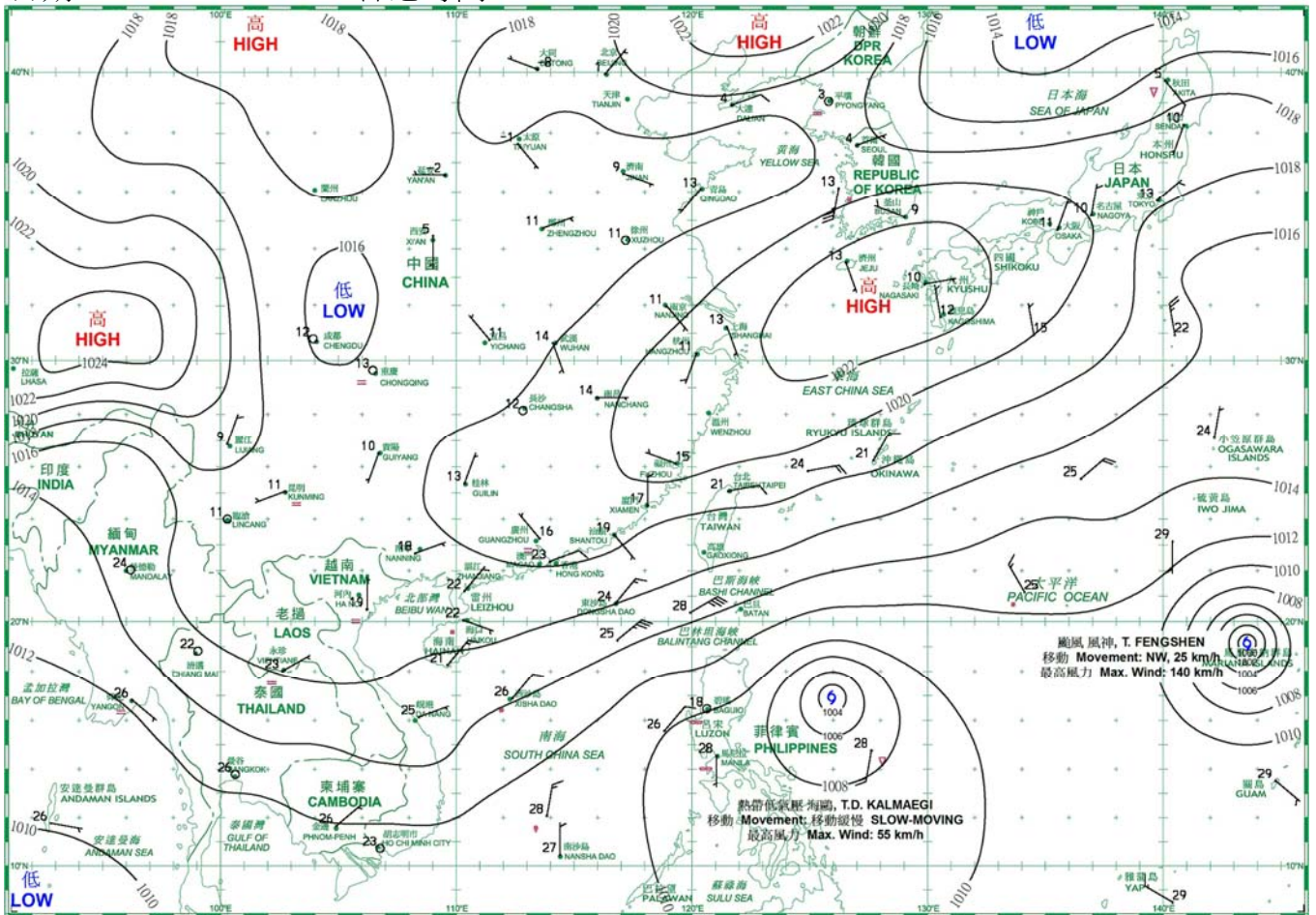
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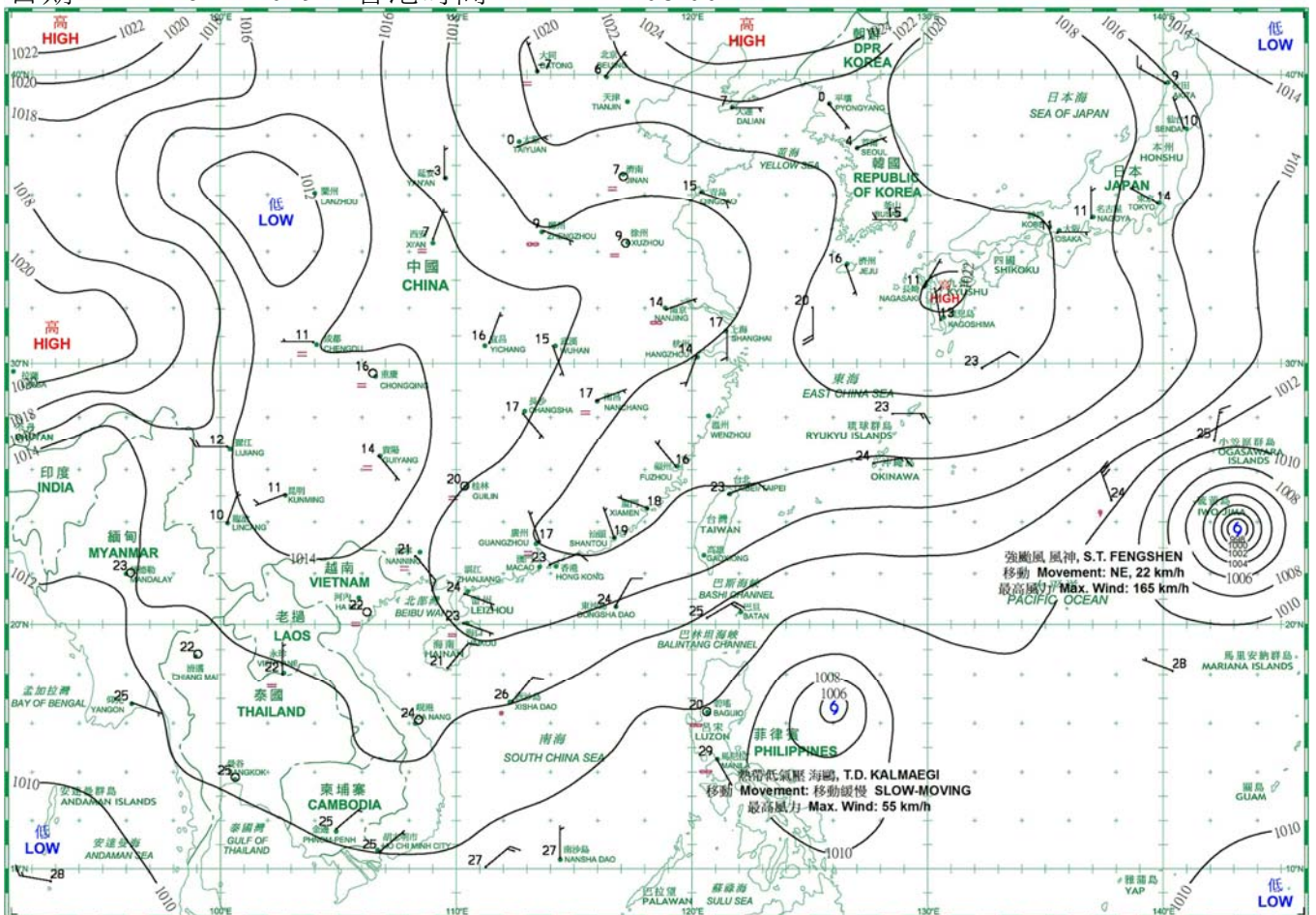
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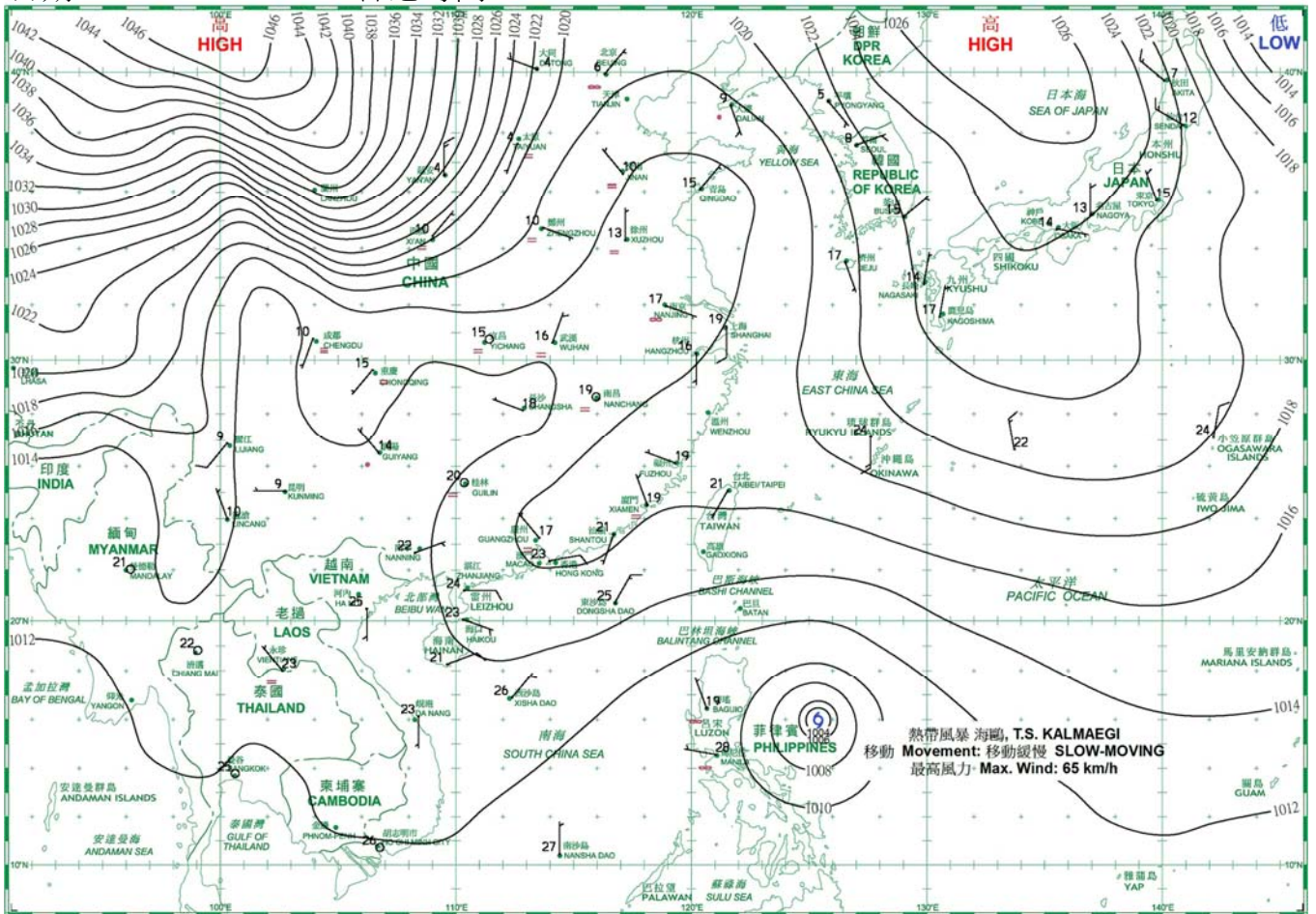
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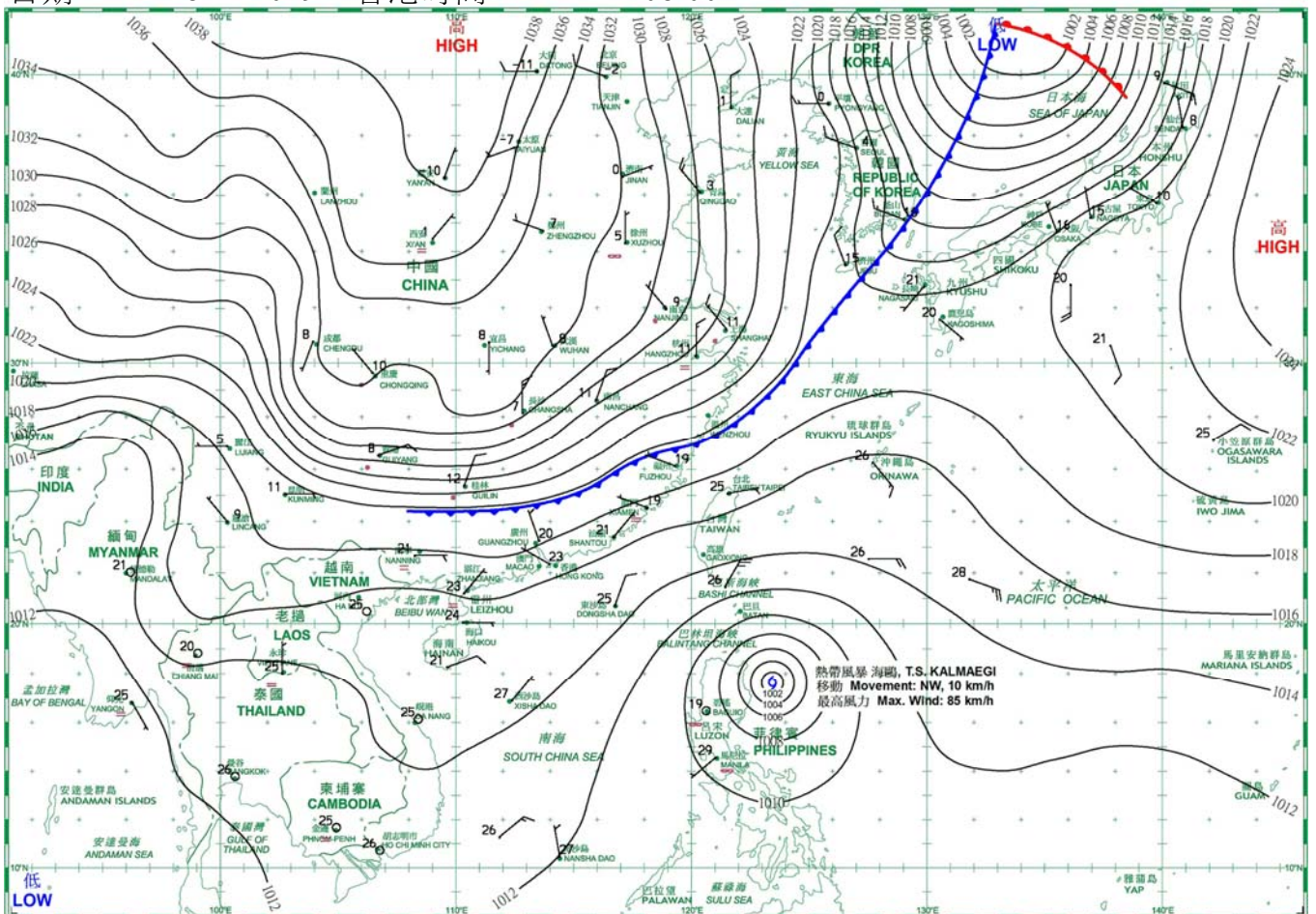
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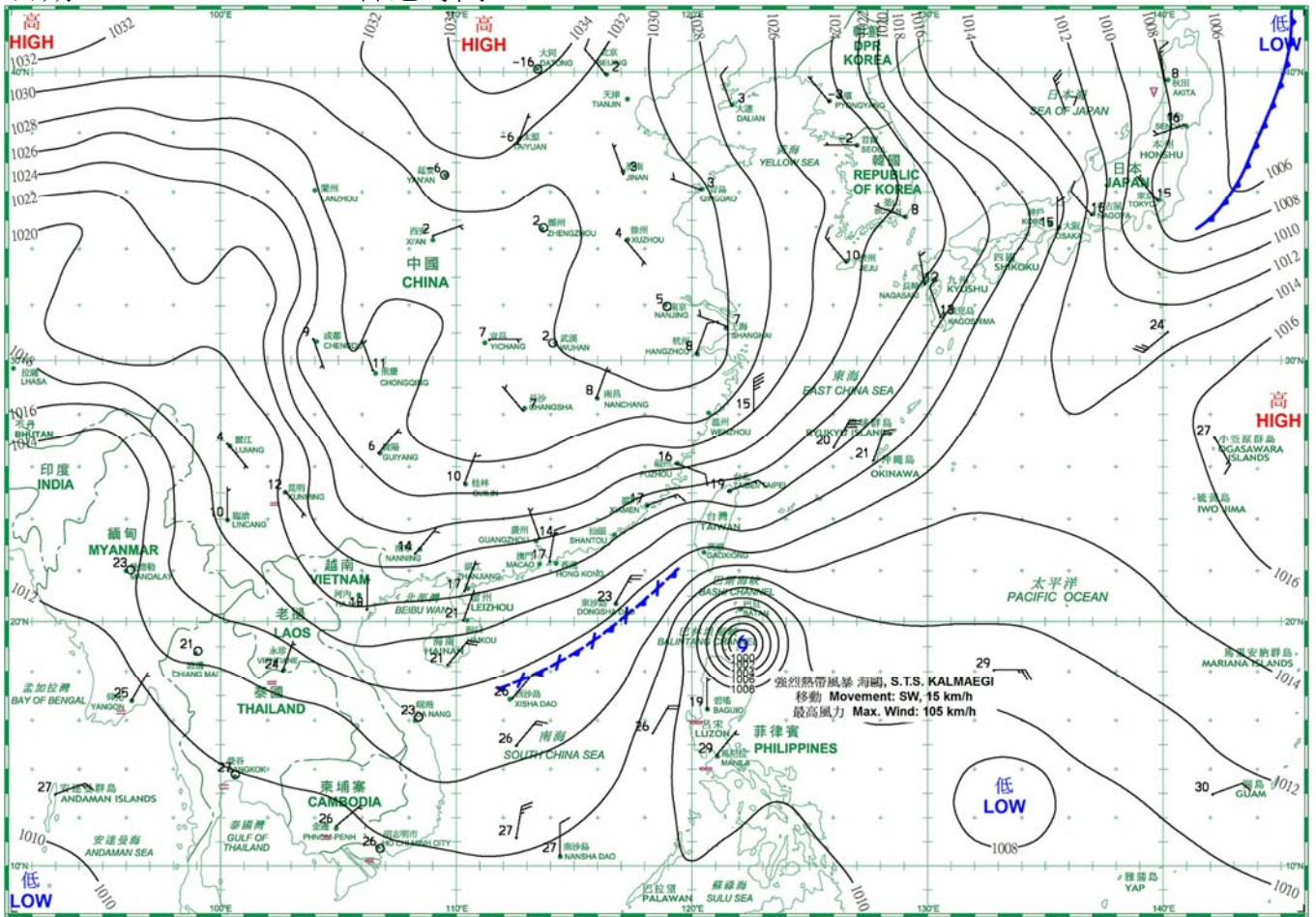
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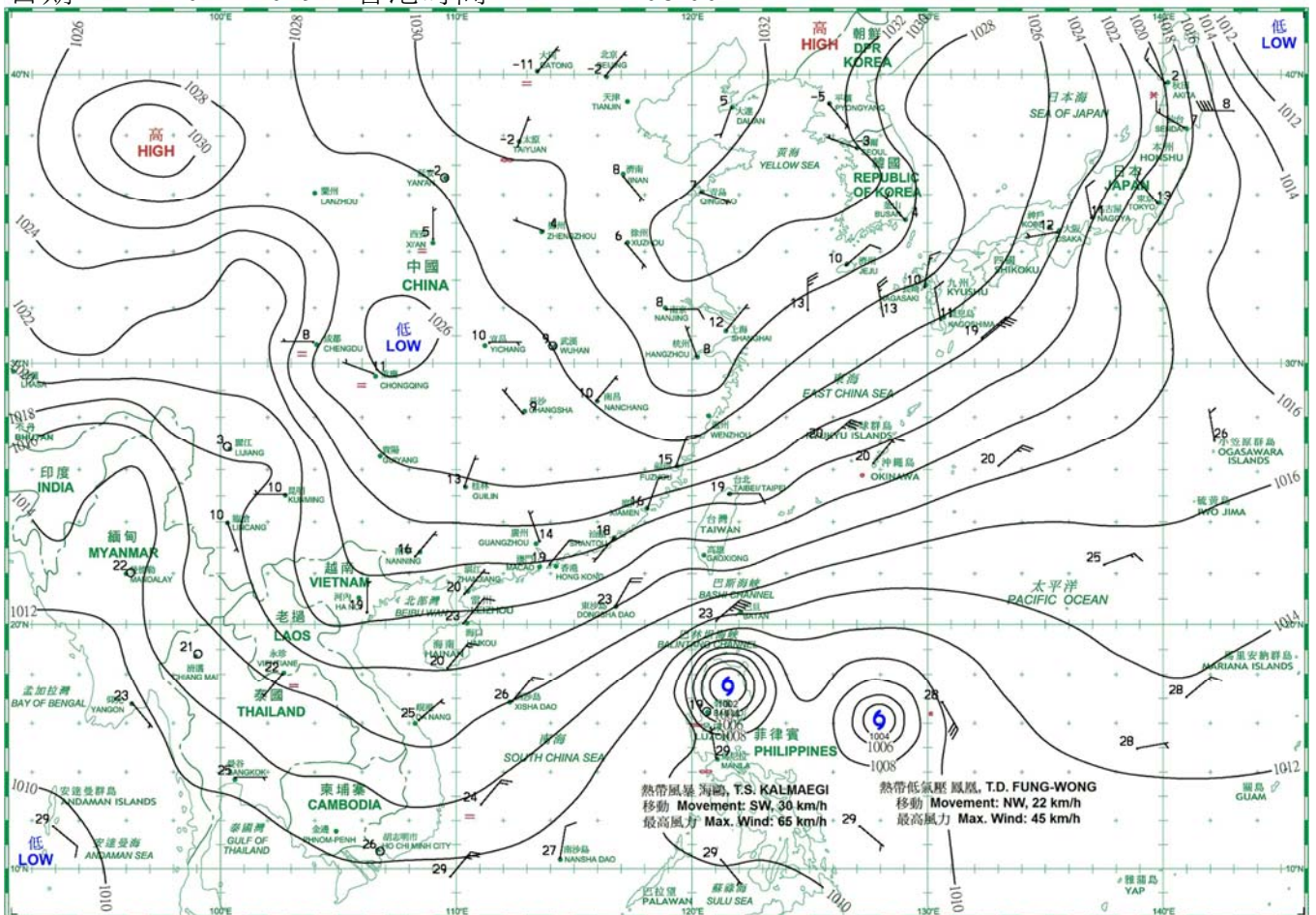
日期/Date: 18.11.2019 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



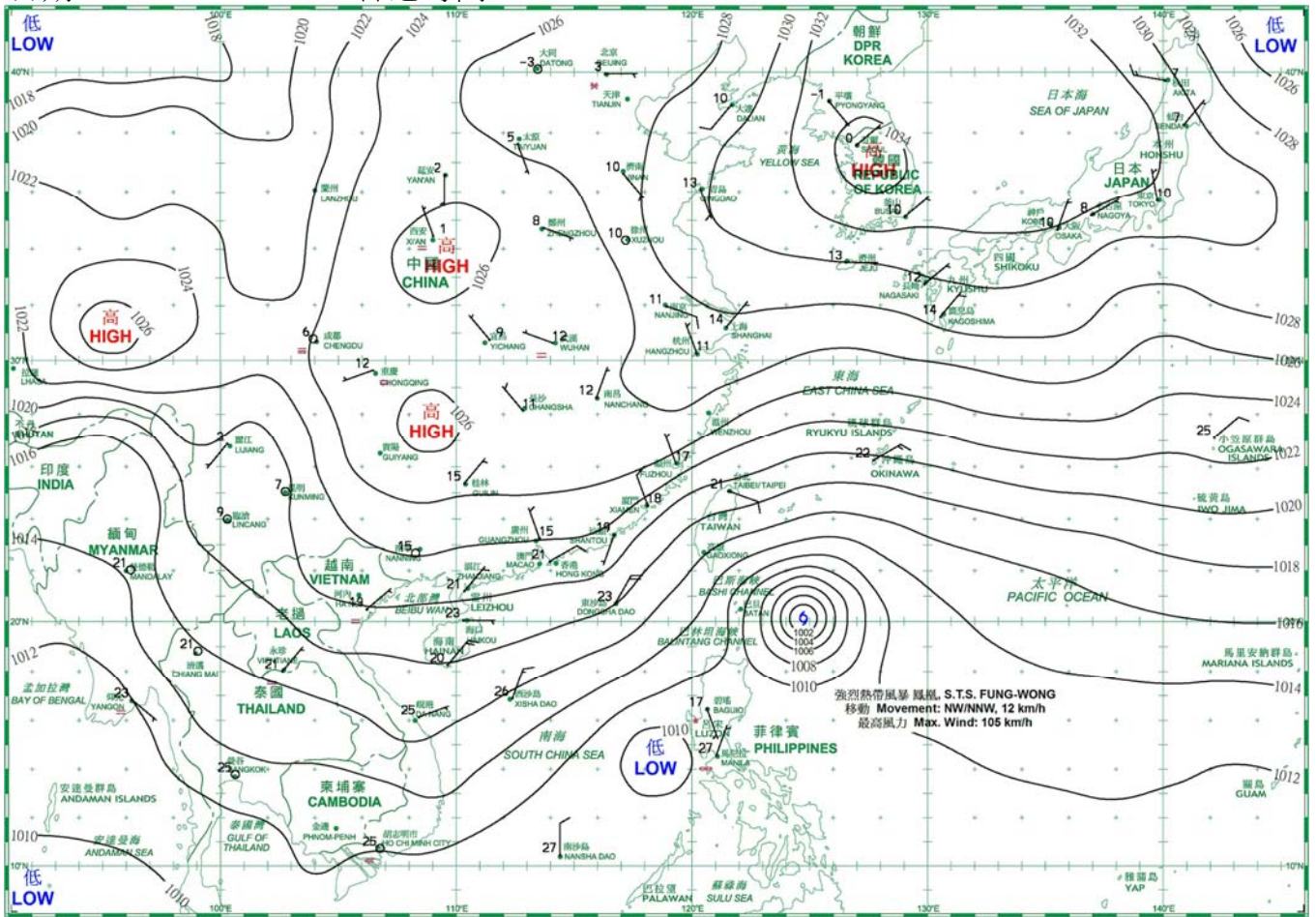
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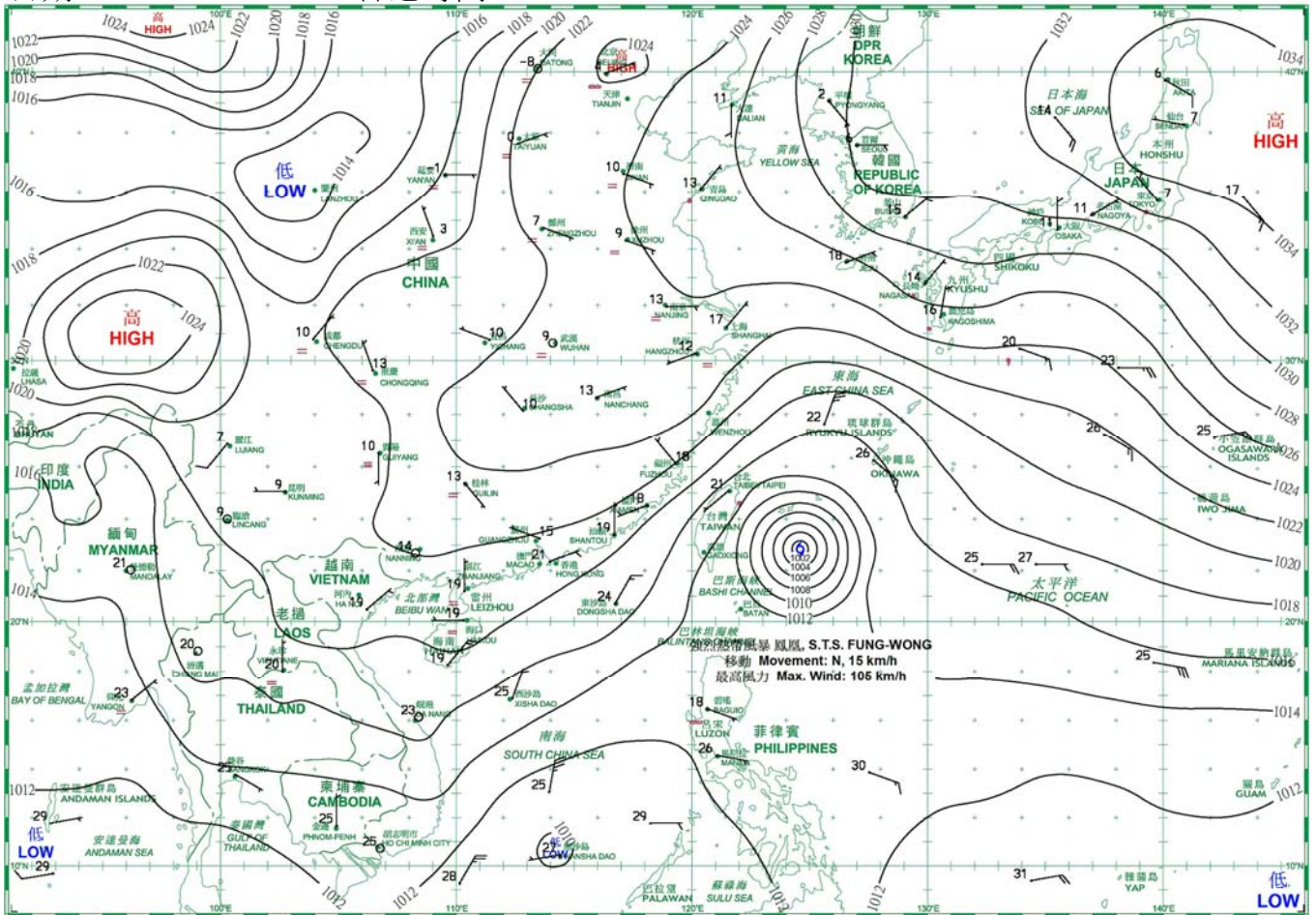
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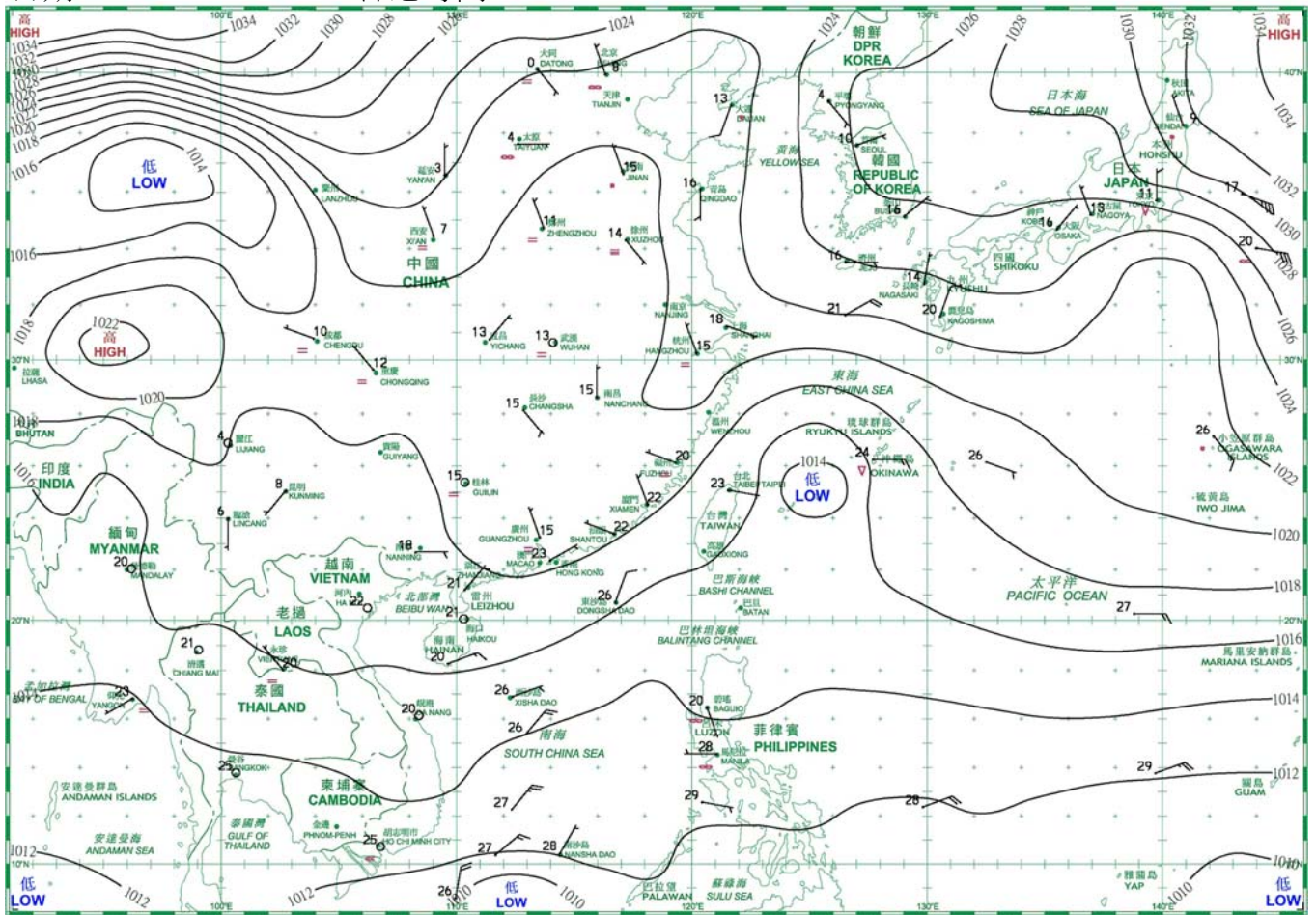
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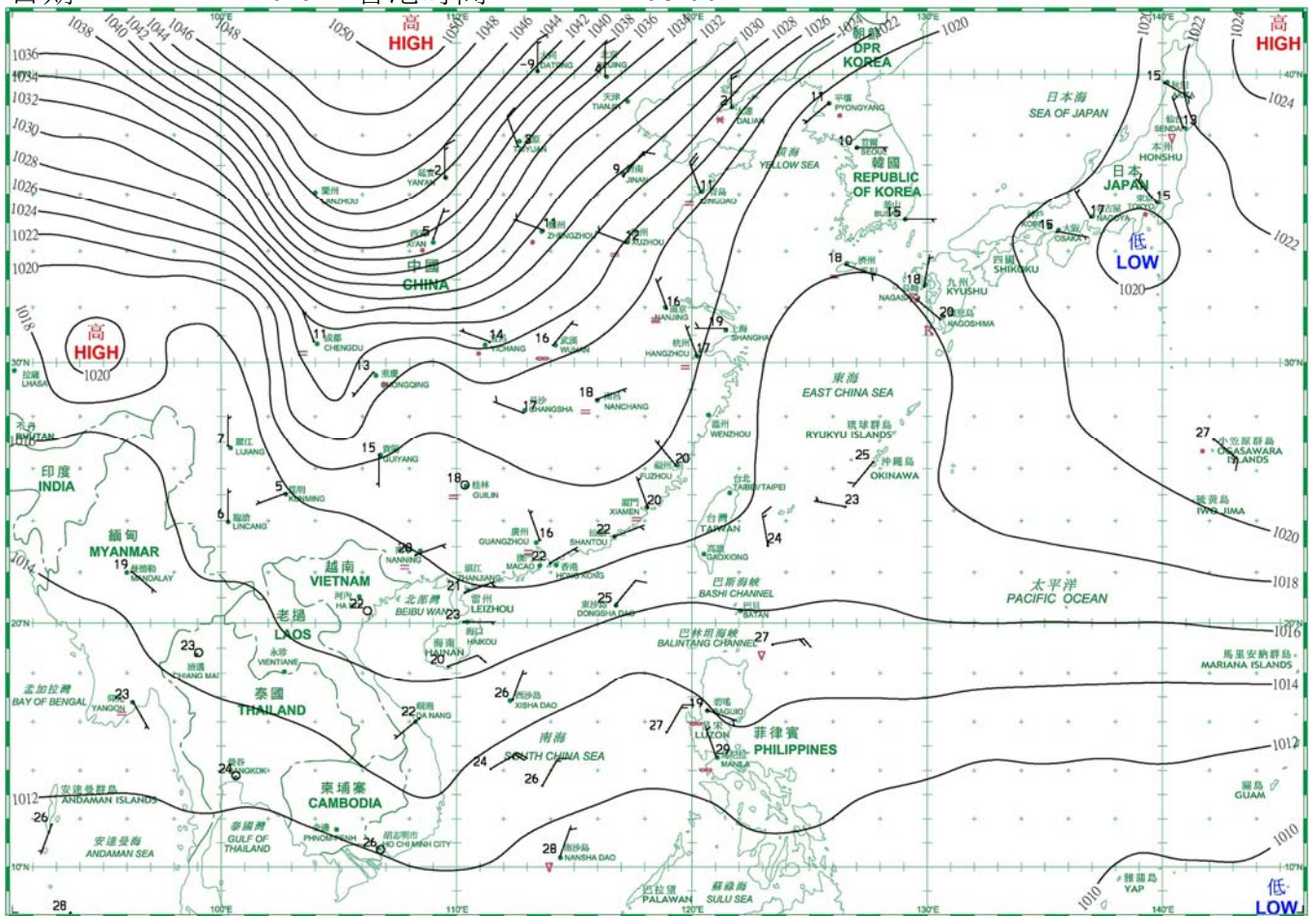
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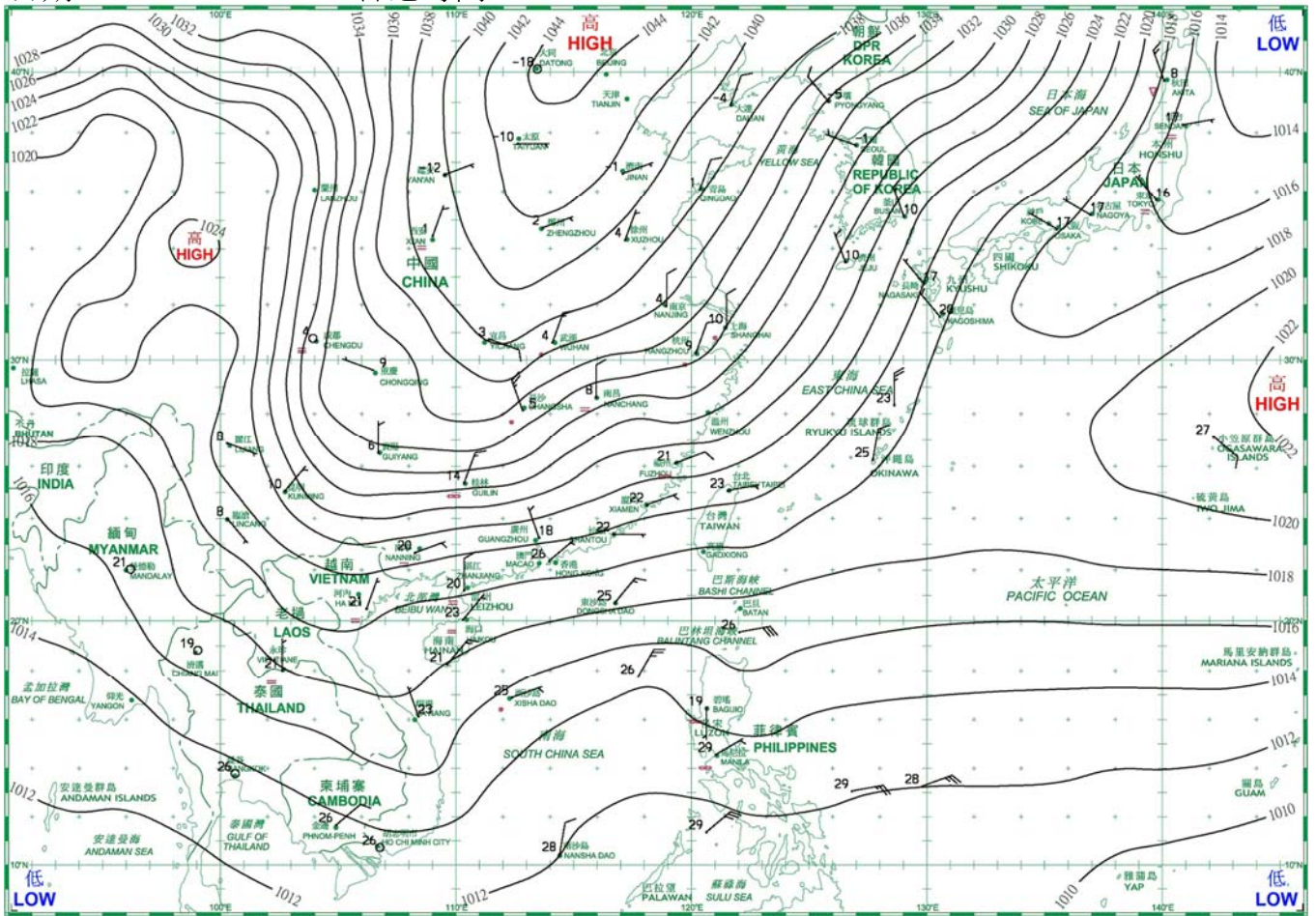
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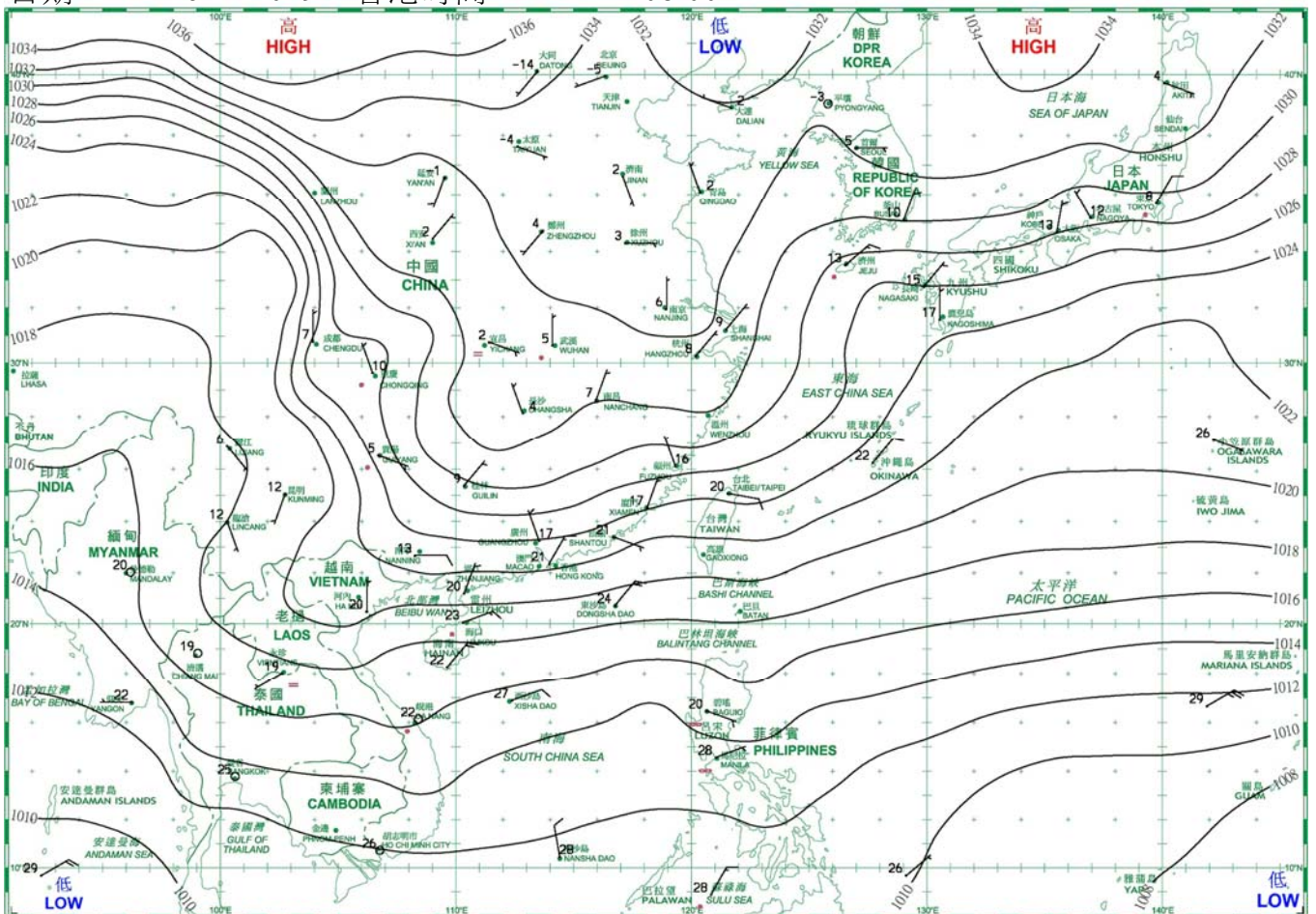
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日期/Date: 25.11.2019 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00

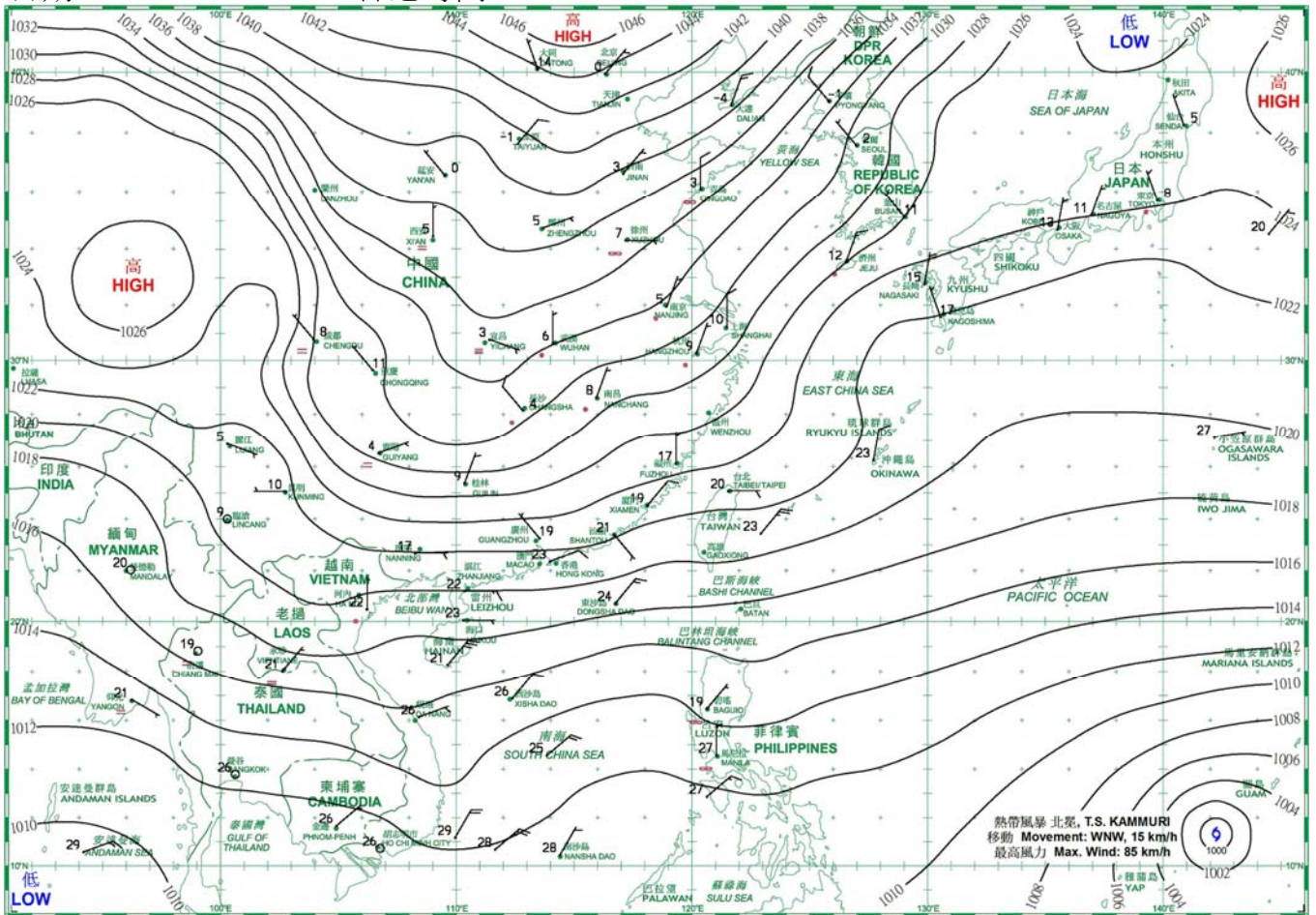


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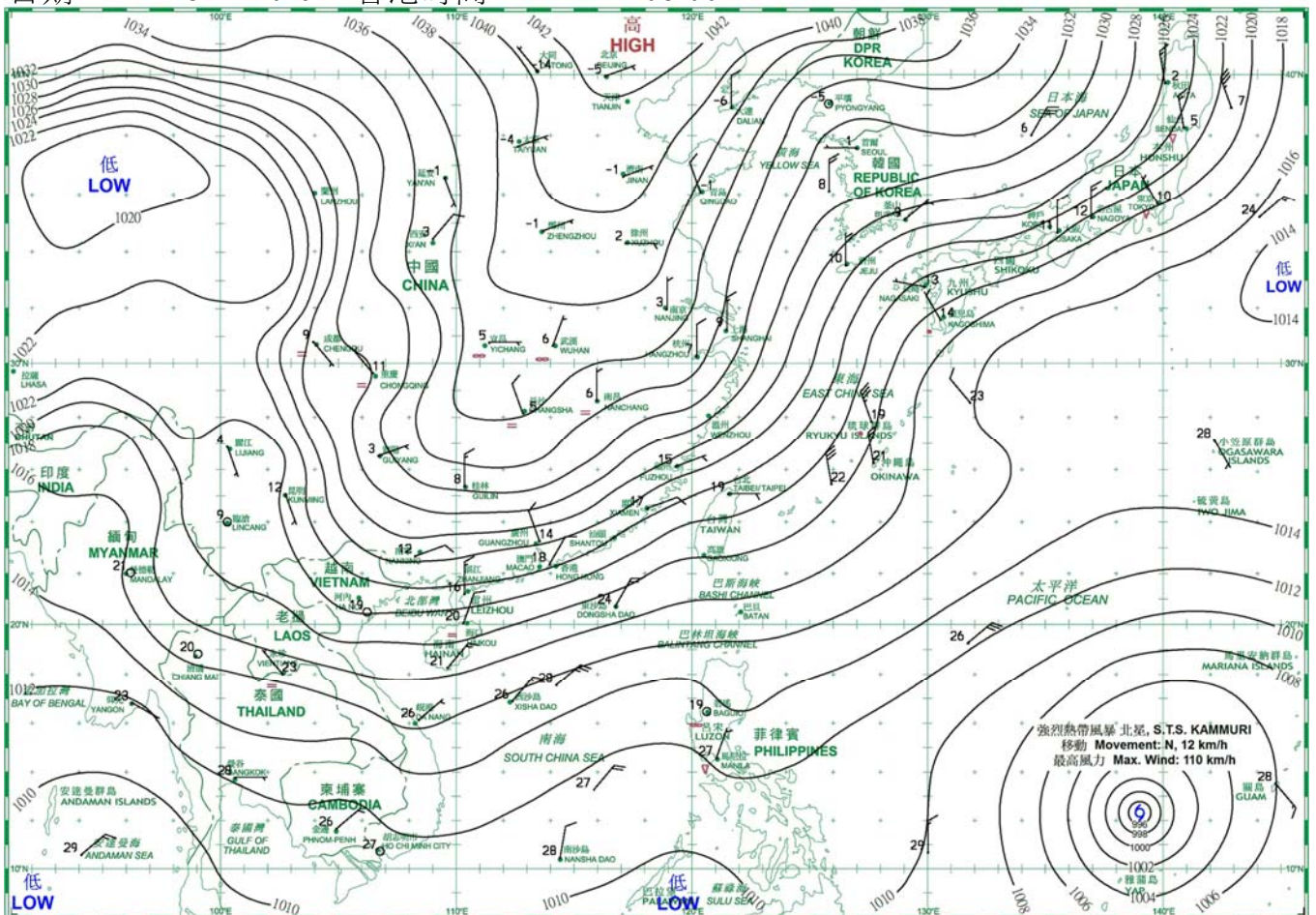




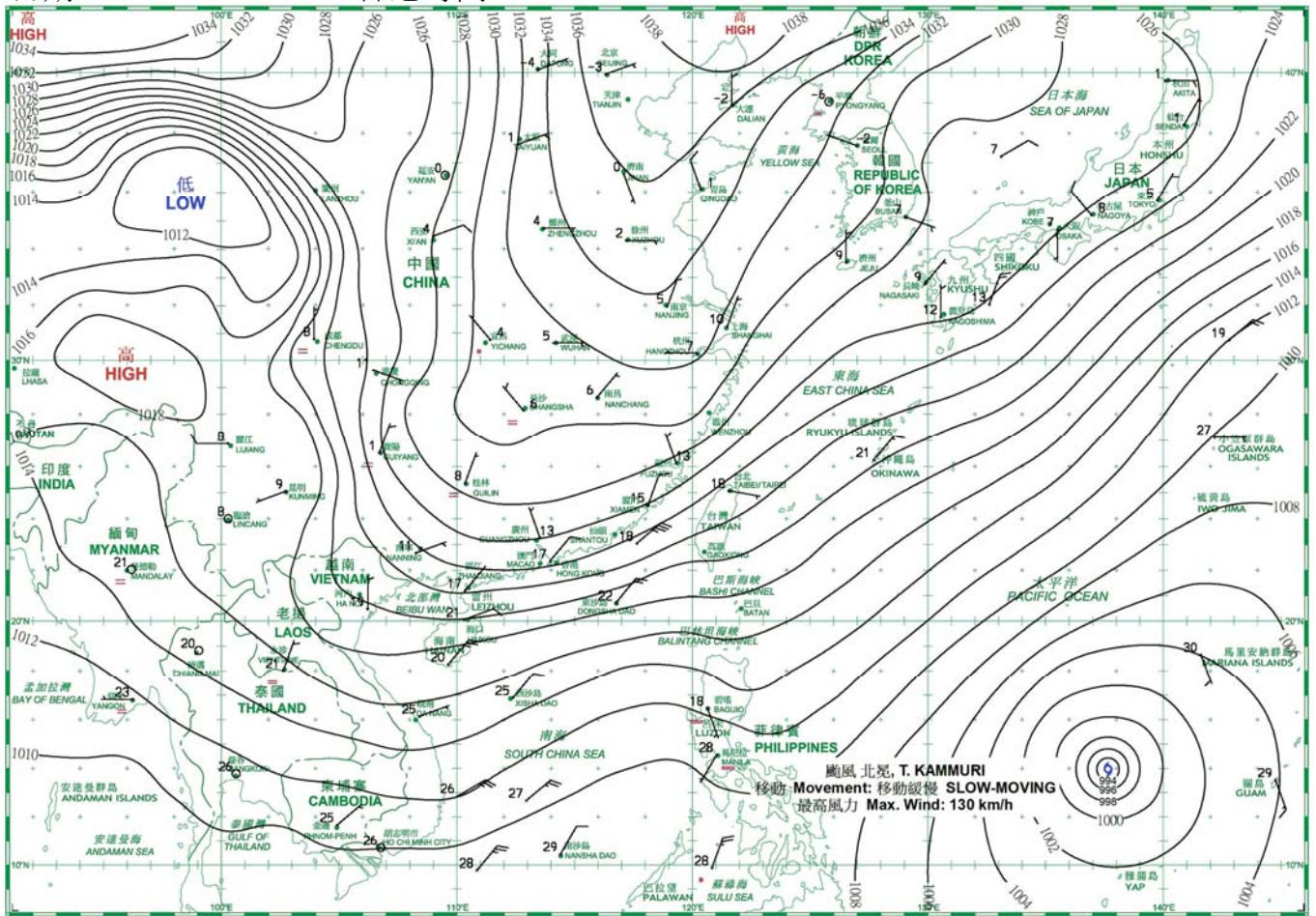
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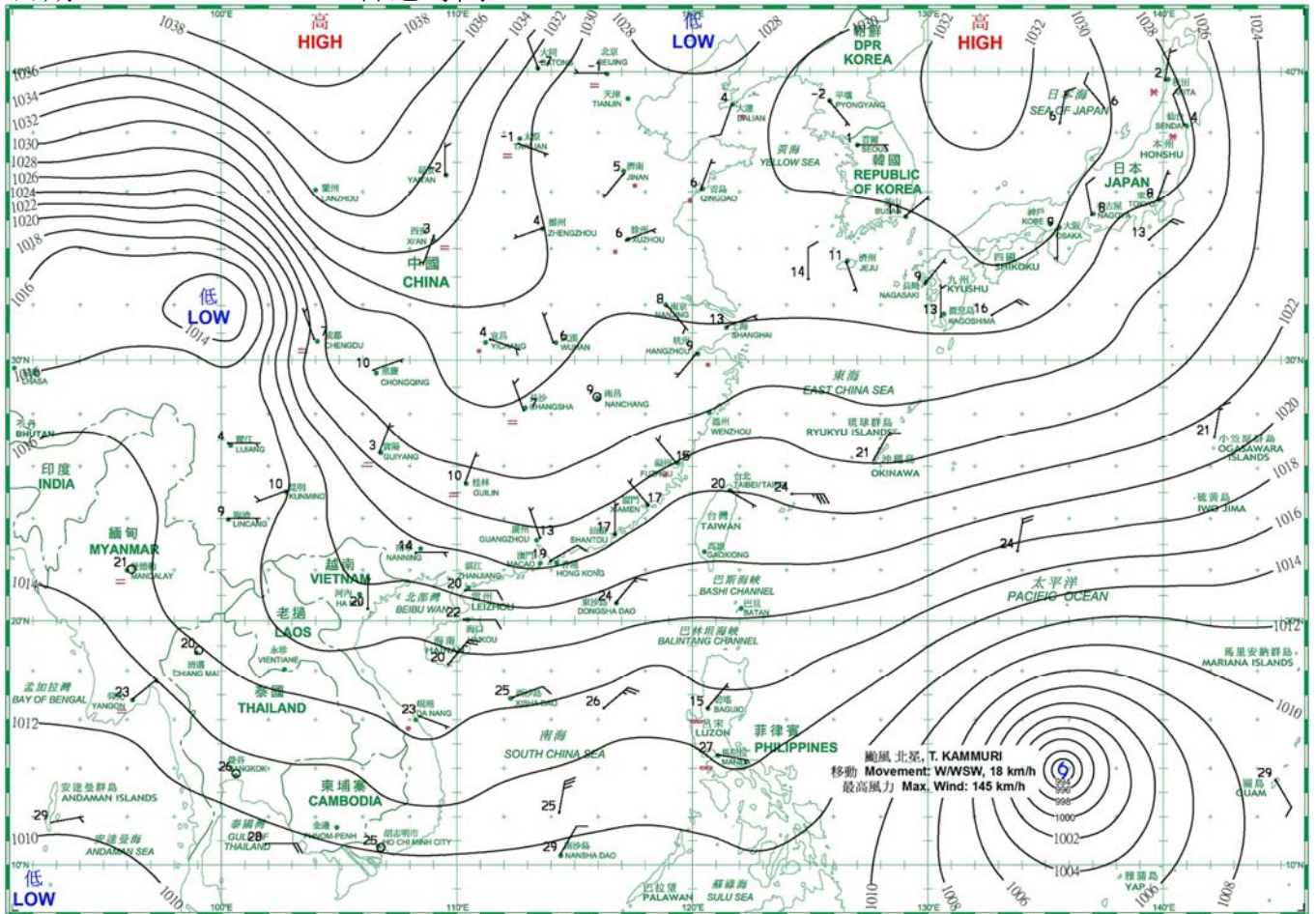
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日期/Date: 29.11.2019 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



日期/Date: 30.11.2019 香港時間/HK Time: 08:00



## 4.1.1 二零一九年十一月香港氣象觀測摘錄(一)

### 4.1.1 Extract of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong (Part 1), November 2019

日期 Date	平均氣壓 Mean Pressure	氣 溫 Air Temperature			平均 露點溫度 Mean Dew Point Temperature	平均 相對濕度 Mean Relative Humidity	平均雲量 Mean Amount of Cloud	總雨量 Total Rainfall
		最高 Maximum	平均 Mean	最低 Minimum				
十一月 November	百帕斯卡 hPa	°C	°C	°C	°C	%	%	毫米 mm
1	1015.7	29.3	25.7	24.0	20.4	73	49	-
2	1014.6	28.2	25.3	23.9	20.3	74	31	-
3	1013.9	28.8	25.7	23.8	20.7	74	48	-
4	1014.5	28.6	25.0	22.8	15.5	56	28	-
5	1013.4	27.4	23.9	21.6	14.5	56	11	-
6	1012.0	26.5	23.8	22.3	17.7	69	47	-
7	1013.7	26.9	23.8	21.4	14.3	56	32	-
8	1017.0	26.8	23.3	20.8	12.5	51	21	-
9	1017.6	26.0	22.7	20.4	15.0	62	33	-
10	1016.1	26.7	22.7	20.6	16.7	70	16	-
11	1014.7	26.8	23.1	20.9	17.7	72	32	-
12	1016.4	25.2	23.3	22.3	19.2	78	70	-
13	1018.3	26.8	24.1	22.3	19.4	75	39	-
14	1018.9	25.9	23.0	21.1	15.7	64	42	-
15	1016.9	25.7	22.8	21.5	16.9	70	29	-
16	1015.7	25.6	22.5	21.5	18.0	76	33	-
17	1015.0	26.5	23.4	21.4	19.5	79	18	-
18	1015.7	28.4	24.3	20.6	18.1	69	18	-
19	1018.4	22.7	20.5	17.9	13.3	63	49	-
20	1019.5	24.0	21.1	19.4	14.6	66	56	-
21	1018.9	25.2	21.7	19.2	15.0	66	16	Tr
22	1017.1	26.3	22.3	19.6	15.3	66	14	-
23	1016.9	26.9	23.3	21.4	19.2	78	44	-
24	1017.5	27.4	23.4	21.1	19.1	77	24	-
25	1019.6	26.6	23.8	22.4	18.7	73	58	-
26	1020.7	23.4	22.0	21.0	17.5	76	88	Tr
27	1020.0	24.8	22.3	21.1	18.2	78	53	-
28	1021.9	23.1	20.3	18.0	12.5	61	41	-
29	1022.3	22.6	19.7	17.0	13.0	65	48	-
30	1020.4	23.8	20.4	17.9	14.9	71	34	-
平均/總值 Mean/Total	1017.1	26.1	23.0	21.0	16.8	69	37	Tr
正常* Normal*	1017.7	24.1	21.8	19.8	16.0	71	54	37.6
觀測站 Station	天文台 Hong Kong Observatory							

天文台於十一月六日 14 時 52 分錄得本月最低氣壓 1009.8 百帕斯卡。

The minimum pressure recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 1009.8 hectopascals at 1452 HKT on 6 November.

天文台於十一月一日 12 時 48 分錄得本月最高氣溫 29.3 °C。

The maximum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 29.3 °C at 1248 HKT on 1 November.

天文台於十一月二十九日 7 時 13 分錄得本月最低氣溫 17.0 °C。

The minimum air temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory was 17.0 °C at 0713 HKT on 29 November.

\* 1981-2010 氣候平均值 (除特別列明外) (<http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/cnormal11.htm>)

\* 1981-2010 Climatological normal, unless otherwise specified (<http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/enormal11.htm>)

Tr - 微量 (降雨量少於 0.05 毫米)

Tr - Trace of rainfall (amount less than 0.05 mm)

## 4.1.2 二零一九年十一月香港氣象觀測摘錄(二)

### 4.1.2 Extract of Meteorological Observations in Hong Kong (Part 2), November 2019

日期 Date	出現低能見度的時數# Number of hours of Reduced Visibility#	總日照 Total Bright Sunshine	每日太陽總輻射 Daily Global Solar Radiation	總蒸發量 Total Evaporation	盛行風向 Prevailing Wind Direction	平均風速 Mean Wind Speed
十一月 November	小時 hours	小時 hours	兆焦耳/米 <sup>2</sup> MJ/m <sup>2</sup>	毫米 mm	度 degrees	公里/小時 km/h
1	0	9.7	18.73	4.3	070	37.5
2	0	9.6	16.80	3.3	070	28.2
3	0	9.3	18.45	4.8	070	20.7
4	0	9.5	17.58	4.8	360	26.6
5	0	10.2	19.00	4.0	070	25.4
6	0	9.0	17.16	3.8	070	28.9
7	0	10.1	18.10	5.9	360	23.5
8	0	10.2	18.48	4.7	360	29.5
9	0	10.1	18.69	3.4	070	29.3
10	0	10.1	18.34	3.1	060	21.5
11	0	10.2	18.21	3.7	080	20.8
12	0	4.6	10.88	2.3	070	30.9
13	1	9.0	16.71	4.7	070	20.0
14	0	8.6	15.28	3.1	360	29.8
15	0	9.8	17.38	3.5	080	25.9
16	0	6.8	14.82	2.6	070	22.4
17	0	9.8	17.84	2.5	060	17.1
18	5	9.9	16.03	4.7	360	14.7
19	0	4.3	11.01	2.6	360	25.9
20	0	6.3	14.53	2.8	070	26.3
21	0	10.0	17.48	3.0	070	19.7
22	0	10.0	17.39	2.5	090	11.5
23	0	8.7	15.05	2.3	060	17.8
24	4	9.9	17.49	2.9	060	17.8
25	0	8.2	16.77	3.9	080	40.3
26	5	0.9	7.85	2.5	080	41.3
27	3	9.0	16.66	4.2	070	33.1
28	1	9.8	17.14	4.2	360	32.5
29	0	9.6	17.37	3.3	010	32.8
30	0	9.8	17.26	2.6	070	25.7
平均/總值 Mean/Total	19	263.0	16.48	106.0	070	25.9
正常* Normal*	121.7 §	180.1	12.28	99.5	080	27.0
觀測站 Station	香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport		京士柏 King's Park			橫瀾島^ Waglan Island^

橫瀾島於十一月二十五日 22 時 27 分錄得本月最高陣風 76 公里/小時，風向 070 度。

The maximum gust peak speed recorded at Waglan Island was 76 kilometres per hour from 070 degrees at 2227 HKT on 25 November.

# 低能見度是指能見度低於 8 公里，不包括出現霧、薄霧或降水。

- 在2004年及以前，香港國際機場的能見度讀數是基於專業氣象觀測員每小時的觀測數據。在2005年及以後，讀數是採用位於機場南跑道中間的能見度儀表在每小時前10分鐘的平均數據。這與使用儀器觀測來改進能見度評估的國際趨勢是一致的。
- 在2007年10月10日前曾出現於此摘錄內香港國際機場2005年及以後的低能見度時數資料乃基於專業氣象觀測員每小時的觀測數據。有關資料已於2007年10月10日起改為以機場南跑道中間之能見度儀表在每小時前10分鐘的平均數據計算。

# Reduced visibility refers to visibility below 8 kilometres when there is no fog, mist, or precipitation.

- The visibility readings at the Hong Kong International Airport are based on hourly observations by professional meteorological observers in 2004 and before, and average readings over the 10-minute period before the clock hour of the visibility meter near the middle of the south runway from 2005 onwards. The change of the data source in 2005 is an improvement of the visibility assessment using instrumented observations following the international trend.
- Before 10 October 2007, the number of hours of reduced visibility at the Hong Kong International Airport in 2005 and thereafter displayed in this summary was based on hourly visibility observations by professional meteorological observers. Since 10 October 2007, the data have been revised using the average visibility readings over the 10-minute period before the clock hour, as recorded by the visibility meter near the middle of the south runway.

^ 如橫瀾島未能提供數據，則以長洲或其他鄰近氣象站的數據作補充，以計算盛行風向和平均風速。

^ In case the data are not available from Waglan Island, observations of Cheung Chau or other nearby weather stations will be incorporated in computing the Prevailing Wind Direction and Mean Wind Speed.

\* 1981-2010 氣候平均值 (除特別列明外) (<http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/cnormal11.htm>)

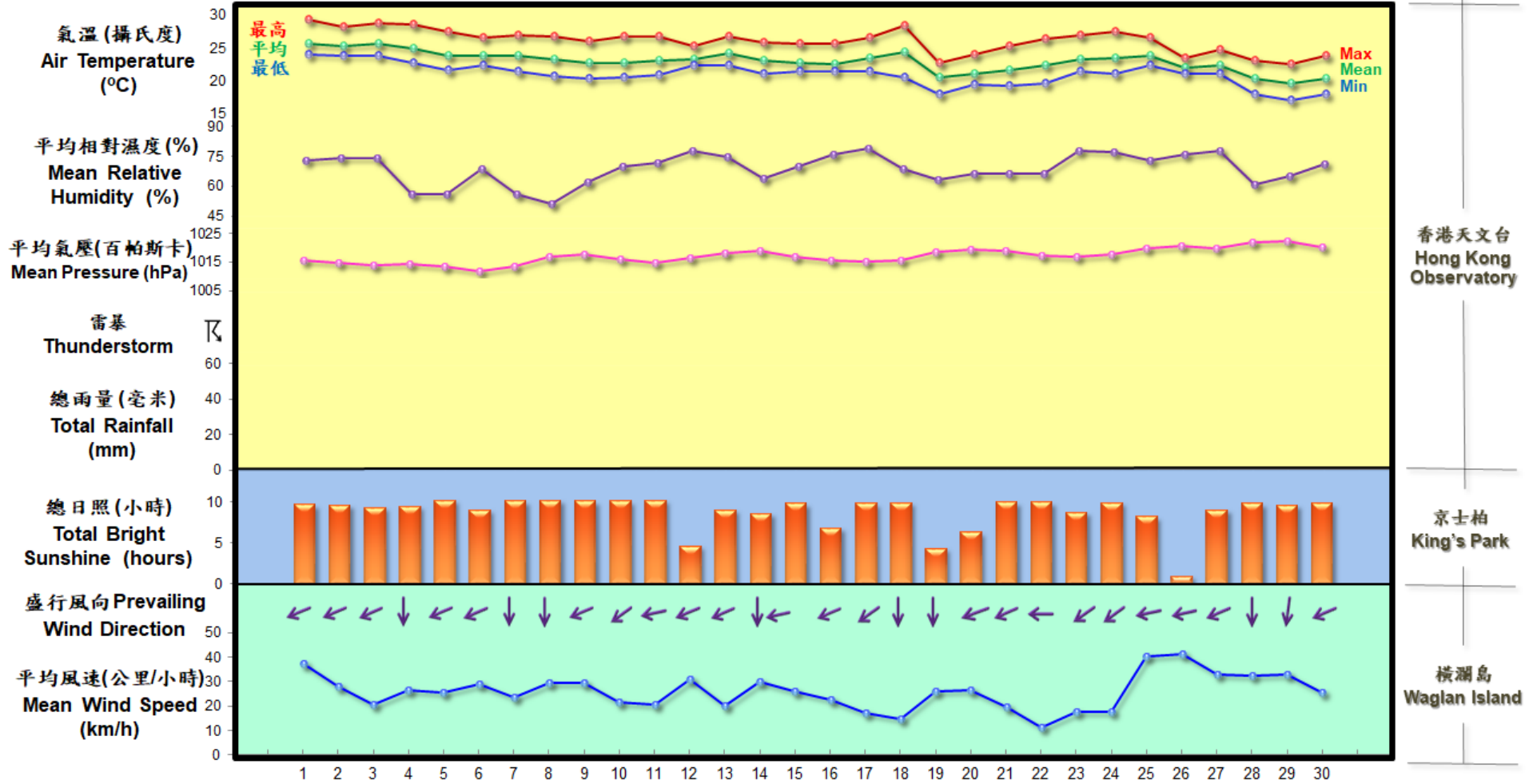
\* 1981-2010 Climatological normal, unless otherwise specified (<http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/normal/enormal11.htm>)

§ 1997-2018 平均值

§ 1997-2018 Mean value

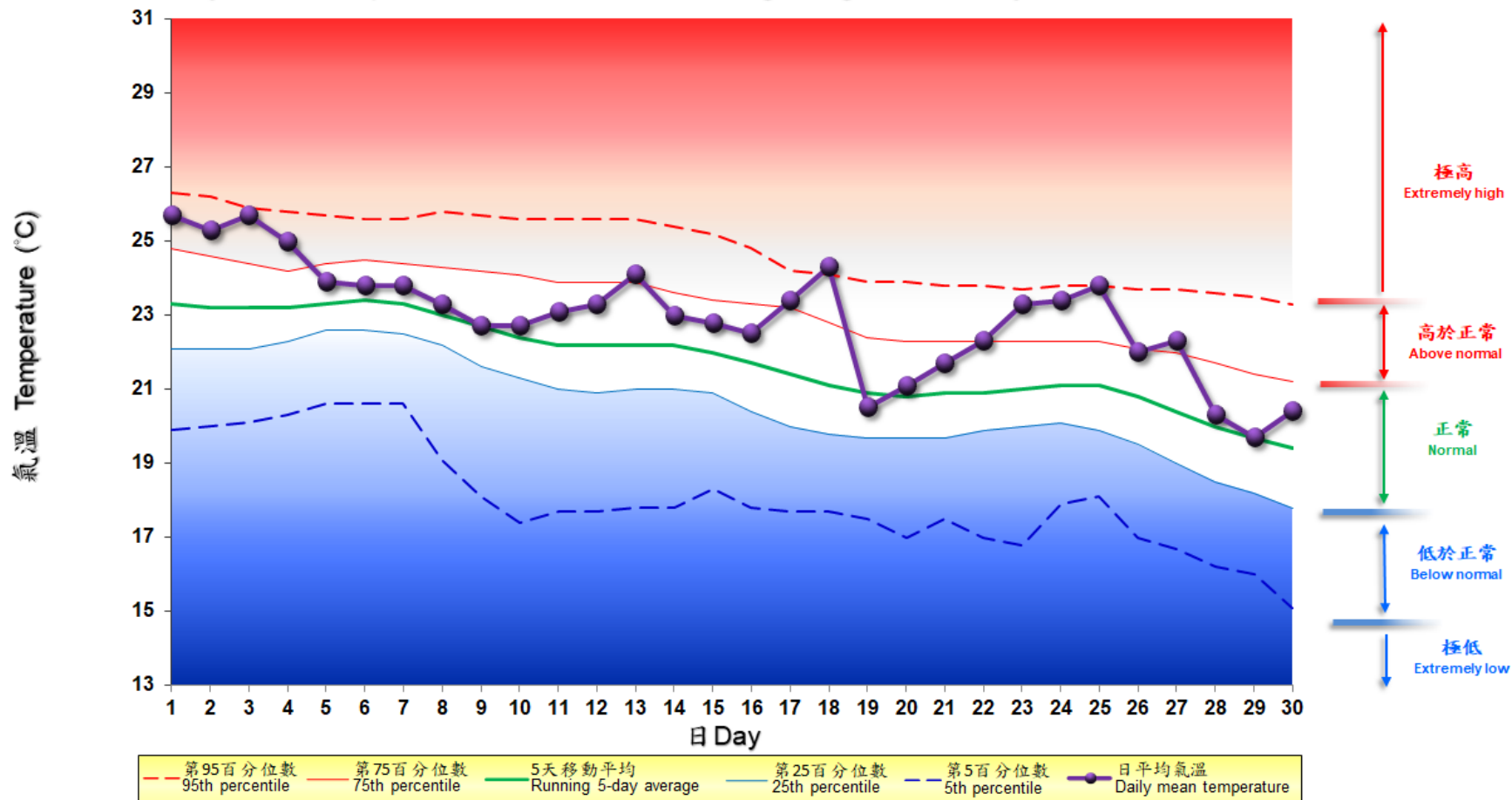
## 4.2 2019年11月部分香港氣象要素的每日記錄

### 4.2 Daily Values of Selected Meteorological Elements for Hong Kong, November 2019



### 4.3 2019年11月香港天文台錄得的日平均氣溫

### 4.3 Daily Mean Temperature recorded at the Hong Kong Observatory for November 2019



備註:

極高: 高於第 95 百分位數  
 高於正常: 介乎第 75 和第 95 百分位數之間  
 正常: 介乎第 25 和第 75 百分位數之間  
 低於正常: 介乎第 5 和第 25 百分位數之間  
 極低: 低於第 5 百分位數  
 百分位數值及 5 天移動平均值是基於 1981 至 2010 年的數據計算所得

Remarks:

Extremely high: above 95th percentile  
 Above normal: between 75th and 95th percentile  
 Normal: between 25th and 75th percentile  
 Below normal: between 5th and 25th percentile  
 Extremely low: below 5th percentile  
 Percentile and 5-day running average values are computed based on the data from 1981 to 2010